The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874. NUMBER 334.

JEWELRY.

NEW STYLES IN JEWELRY!

We are daily adding to our Elegant Stock New and Beautiful Designs in Stone, Cameo, Coral, Pearl, Diamond and Gold Jewelry of every description, Sterling Silver and Silver Plate, French Clocks, Opera Glasses, etc., to which we solicit attention.

HAMILTON, ROWE & CO., 99 STATE-ST.

Southeast Corner Washington.

REMOVALS.

THE STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE FIRE-PROOF PALMER HOUSE BUILDING, 181 STATE-ST.,

Where business will be conducted the same as usual.

J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

We have removed to 58 State-st., where we shall be glad to see our friends, and are prepared to receive orders as usual.

"SPENCER'S,"

Cutlery & Guns, 58 State-st., near Randolph.

TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS!

Those fine Brick Stores, with Plate Glass Fronts, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Clinton and Canal-sts., will be rented till May 1, 1875, at rate of $300 per annum. Apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

For Rent,

The building now occupied by Stettauer Bros. & Co.,

246 & 248 Madison-st.

Possession given at once. Inquire on the premises.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Basement.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

ENGLISH BRUSSELS, $1.25 per yard.

C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., 118 & 120 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

BURNED OUT

People, and all others wishing to go to the suburbs to live, where there is no danger from

FIRE,

Should investigate the beauties of

LA GRANGE.

Houses and Lots at your own terms.

COSSITT & LAY, 102 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

THOMAS M. THORNTON. WM. T. THORNTON, (Son of Judge Thornton.)

W. F. THORNTON & SON,

Bankers and Brokers, Shelbyville, Ill. Established 1859. Collections made in Shelby and adjoining counties, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Chicago correspondent—Traders' National Bank.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 11 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A partner in a rapidly-increasing and profitable wholesale business, which is unusually certain and safe. Capital now invested is $40,000, which yields a profit of 40 per cent per annum. From $40,000 to $50,000 more is desired to extend the business. An active partner preferred. Address W 61, Tribune office.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Statement of Condition OF THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL Insurance Company,

(FIRE AND MARINE),

OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, JUNE 30, 1874.

Cash Capital, paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus	230,096.39
	$830,096.39

ASSETS.

U. S. Bonds, 5-20's of '65	$ 30,156.25
" " 6's '81	85,575.00
" " Currency 6's	101,860.00
" " 5-20's of '67	20,591.25
M. & St. P. R. 1st Mort. Bonds	16,200.00
Mil. City Water Bonds	153,500.00
Cash on hand and in bank	122,713.02
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	87,750.00
Loans on Collateral	68,196.73
Bills Rec'ble (Marine Prems.)	64,579.66
Prems. in course of collection	58,233.44
Due from Insurance Cos.	11,591.04
Salvage Claims on Losses Paid	6,650.00
Office Furniture, and Supplies	2,500.00
	$830,096.39

Unadjusted Losses, and other claims $18,500.00

BRANCH OFFICE, 108 LA SALLE-ST.

ALFRED JAMES, MANAGER.

BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.

ATLANTICS VS. WHITE STOCKINGS,

SATURDAY, JULY 25, AT 3:40 P. M.

Tickets for sale at Kelley Bros'., 88 Madison-st., and also at 117 Twenty-second-st.

If rain should interfere the game will be played on the day following, and no posters will be on the street cars.

WINES.

SEASONABLE GOODS!

NATHANIEL JOHNSON & SONS' St. Estephe Claret.

BARTON & GUESTIER, Claret and Sauterne Wines.

DILTHEY, SAHL & CO., Hock Wines, Belfast Ginger Ale, Racahout des Arabes, Lyon's Sausage, Westphalia Sausage, Westphalia Hams, California Fruit, Apricots, Pears, Grapes, Plums,

FOR SALE BY

C. TATUM, 146 EAST MADISON-ST.

DAMAGED MILLINERY.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MILLINERY.

A portion of our fine stock was slightly damaged by smoke and steam. It will well repay every lady to attend the sale of it.

D. WEBSTER & CO.

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

SAFES.

S. H. HARRIS' SAFES

In the late Chicago Fire all saved their contents. The Safes may be seen at the Manufactory,

23 & 25 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during JULY and AUGUST, 1874. WEDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. SERVANTS' LIVERY MADE TO MEASURE.

ELY & CO., Importing Tailors,

Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.

NOTICE.

C. E. WEBBER,

Successor to WEBBER, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

Cor. South Water and Dearborn-sts.,

Will receive, on Monday, the 27th, first car of Lusk & Co.'s choice

CALIFORNIA BARTLETT PEARS.

Orders promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRONT BRICK.

THE EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MFG. CO. can supply the best Brick for Fronts and Tucking in the market, and at the lowest prices. Office, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

Dr. G. D. BEEBE,

Having resumed practice, may be consulted at his office, 77 Clark-st., during the hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

BEECHER-TILTON.

A General and Sweeping Denial of Tilton's Charges.

Mr. Beecher Rejects the Imputations on His Honor and Mrs. Tilton's.

His Offense Was the Giving of Unadvised Counsel.

A More Detailed Statement in Course of Preparation.

Mrs. Tilton Joins in This General Denial.

She Has Begun Proceedings for a Divorce.

Two Interviews with Mr. Tilton Yesterday.

He Says that the Publication of His Statement Was a Surprise.

Gossip of the Streets.

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 22.—This evening several of the Deacons of Plymouth Church, with Mr. Shearman, Mr. Ross, and Gen. Tracy, met at Mr. Beecher's residence, and, after a counsel lasting about three hours, drew up the following statement of Mr. Beecher's for publication:

I do not prepare at this time a detailed examination of the remarkable statement of Theodore Tilton, made before the Committee of Investigation, and which appeared in print July 21, 1874. I recognize the many reasons which make it of transcendent importance to myself, the church, and cause of public morality, that

I SHALL GIVE A FULL ANSWER

to the charges against me, but having requested the Committee of Investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them that I must look for my vindication. But I cannot delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name, in connection with mine, her husband has attempted to pour shame. One less deserving of such disgrace I never knew. From childhood she has been under my eye, and since reaching womanhood

SHE HAS HAD MY SINCERE ADMIRATION AND AFFECTION.

I cherish for her a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman, and which she might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple. I reject with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or my own. My regard for Mrs. Tilton was perfectly well known to my family. When serious difficulties sprang up in her household it was to my wife that she resorted for counsel, and both of us, acting from sympathy, and, as it subsequently appeared, without full knowledge, gave the advised counsel which tended to harm. I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton found that

HIS WIFE'S CONFIDENCE AND RELIANCE UPON MY JUDGMENT

had greatly increased, while his influence had diminished in consequence of a marked change in his religious and social views, which were taking place during those years. Her mind was greatly exercised lest her children should be harmed by views which she deemed virtually false and dangerous. I was suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of impending danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness, perhaps unto death, of the likelihood of separation and scattering of a family, every member of which I had tenderly loved. The effect on me of discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feeling and condition of his family surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that I had ever experienced in my life. That my presence, influence, and counsel had brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation gave in my then state of mind a pregnancy to my suffering which I hope no other man may ever feel.

EVEN TO BE SUSPECTED

of having offered, under privileges of a peculiarly sacred relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother, could not but deeply wound any one who is sensitive to the honor of womanhood. There were peculiar reasons for alarm in this case on other grounds, inasmuch as I was then subject to certain malignant rumors, and a flagrant outbreak in this family would bring upon them an added infamy derived from these shameless falsehoods. Believing, at the time, that my presence and counsels had tended, however unconsciously, to produce a social catastrophe, represented as imminent, I gave expression to my feelings in an interview with a mutual friend, not in cold and cautious self-defending words, but eagerly taking blame upon myself, and pouring out my heart to my friend in the strongest language, overburdened with the exaggerations of impassioned sorrow. Had I been the evil man Mr. Tilton now represents, I should have been calmer and more prudent. It was my horror of this evil imputed that filled me with morbid intensity at the very shadow of it. Not only was friend affected generously, but he assured me that such expressions, if conveyed to Mr. Tilton, would soothe the wounded feelings, allay anger, and heal the whole trouble.

HE TOOK DOWN SENTENCES AND FRAGMENTS

of what I had been saying, to use them as a mediator. A full statement of the circumstances under which this memorandum was made I shall give to the Investigating Committee. That these apologies were more than ample to meet the facts of the case is evident in that they were accepted; that our intercourse resumed its friendliness; that Mr. Tilton subsequently ratified in writing, and that he has continued for four years, and until within two weeks to live with his wife. Is it conceivable that, had the original charge been what is now alleged, he would have condoned the offense, not only with the mother of his children, but with him whom he believed to have wronged them? The absurdity as well as the falsity of this story, is apparent when it is considered that Mr. Tilton now alleges that he carried the guilty secret of his wife's infidelity for six months locked up in his own breast, and that then he divulged it to me only that there might be a reconciliation with me. Mr. Tilton has since, in every form of language, and to a multitude of witnesses, orally, in written statements, and in printed documents,

DECLARED HIS FAITH IN HIS WIFE'S PURITY.

After the reconciliation of Mr. Tilton with me, considerations of propriety and honor demanded that the family trouble should be kept in that seclusion which domestic affairs have a right to claim as a sanctuary, and to that seclusion it was determined that it should be confined. Every line and word of my private and confidential letters which have been published is in harmony with the statements which I now make. My published correspondence on this subject comprises but two elements, viz.: the expression of my grief, and of my desire to shield the honor of a pure and innocent woman. I do not propose to analyze or contest at this time

THE EXTRAORDINARY PAPER OF MR. TILTON,

but there are two allegations which I cannot permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally, the one an alleged scene in my house while looking over engravings, and the other a chamber scene in his own house.

HIS STATEMENTS CONCERNING THESE ARE ABSOLUTELY FALSE.

Nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor any semblance of any such thing. They are now brought to my notice for the first time. To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in any wise would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial. (Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, July 22, 1874.

Mr. Beecher will prepare a more full and concise reply, to be submitted to the Investigating Committee at as early a date as possible.

MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. Tilton's statement is not yet finished, and cannot be submitted until to-morrow. It will be a general denial of the charges, and an array of evidence of Tilton's infidelities with various persons, lecturers and others, on which

SHE WILL BRING A SUIT FOR DIVORCE,

and which is now intended to break down Tilton's character. It will not pretend to answer his statement in detail. Among other documents which she will produce are Beecher's letters to her, all of a deeply spiritual character, and expressive only of the most platonic affection, and nothing more.

THE STATEMENT OF TILTON WAS READ TO HER

by Ovington, with whom she still resides, and she was unmoved, calm, and dignified. She emphatically denied its truth, could not recall the letters, and was indignant at Tilton's use of them. She says it will be impossible to live with Tilton after such an outrage.

TILTON INTERVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHO PUBLISHED TILTON'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The cross-examination of Tilton by the Committee was resumed this afternoon, and will be concluded to-day. He refused to furnish the originals of many of the letters or statements. The examination has been very thorough, and no point of the statement will be overlooked. The counsel for Beecher declined to give any idea of the questions put to Tilton.

Your correspondent called on Tilton this afternoon. He still occupies his house, not having given it up to his wife. He was asked about the cross-examination, but answered: "While I would be glad to accede to your request, I hardly think it would be proper. It is well understood that the proceedings of the Committee will be kept secret, and I really must refuse to tell what I was asked. I can assure you, however, that it was not of much importance." He added that he was going before the Commmittee again to-morrow afternoon.

He was asked if it was true, as stated, that he was

DINING AT DELMONICO'S

with John Russell Young, Frank Moulton, and Ben Butler last evening, and while there first learned that his statement had been published, at which he was much overcome and fainted. He replied:

"Yes, that is true, in every particular. I didn't know it was to be published. Mr. Maverick, managing editor of the *Argus*, explained in a card in his paper this afternoon how he obtained the statement. I had no inkling that it would come before the eyes of the world, and when I learned that it had been, I was profoundly grieved and somewhat overcome. I had hoped and believed that the Committee would recognize their ability to settle our troubles among themselves; would do so, return their verdict to Plymouth Church, and keep forever securely locked within their breasts all acts they learned. There was

NO NEED OF MAKING IT PUBLIC,

and it must make many hearts ache. I knew nothing of it till I was told while at dinner."

The truth is that the *Argus* copy of the statement was shown Tilton about 2 o'clock Tuesday, three hours before the publication, by Demas Barnes, editor, who took a witness along who heard Tilton attest that it was a correct copy. It is asserted by some that Tilton really got a large sum for the copy. He was asked if he had anything to say to the remarks of Mr. Shearman, in the morning paper, in which the vital points of Mrs. Tilton's statement were discussed, which it was supposed would be the general tone of Mr. Beecher's statement. He answered: "I have nothing to say to it. I rest on my statement to the Committee." Your correspondent asked if he had heard that the Beecher party proposed to strengthen their case by assailing his (Tilton's) character he said: "Oh! I don't know about that. I've heard nothing of it; in fact I don't think they can. I haven't (smiling) a character to attack."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ANOTHER INTERIEW.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mr. Tilton, in speaking with a reporter, denied that he authorized the present publication of the statement, and said that it must have come from the Committee. "They will rue the day," Mr. Tilton said, "when they saw fit to give these facts to the public. There were only two copies of my statement in existence. One I gave to the Committee, and the other I kept myself. I went before the Committee this afternoon, and in a free and kindly interchange with them, I had not a suspicion that the publication of my statement was to be made, either in whole or in part. It was a cruelty in Mr. Beecher, it was a crime against human nature, to have summoned me by a public proclamation, signed by his name, in his authorization of a committee of six, to divulge the secrets contained in that statement.

TILTON'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

The following is Tilton's letter to Bowen, given in Wilkeson's statement before the Beecher Investigating Committee:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen:

SIR: I received last evening your sudden notices breaking my two contracts, one with the *Independent*, the other with the Brooklyn *Union*. With reference to this act of yours, I will make a plain statement of facts. It was during the early part of the Rebellion, if I recollect aright, when you first intimated to me that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had committed acts of adultery, for which, if you should expose him, he would be driven from the pulpit. From that time onward your references to the subject were frequent, and always accompanied with the exhibition of deep-seated injury to your heart. In a letter which you addressed to me from Woodstock, June 16, 1863, referring to this subject, you said: 'I sometimes feel that I must break silence; that I must no longer suffer as a dumb man, and be made to bear a load of grief most unjustly. One word from me would make—a rebellion throughout Christendom, I had almost said; and you know it. You have just a little of the evidence from the great volume in your possession. I am not pursuing a phantom, but solemnly brooding over an awful reality."

Subsequent to this letter, and on frequent intervals from then till now, you have repeated the statement that you could at any moment expel Henry Ward Beecher from Brooklyn. You have reiterated the same thing, not only to me, but to others. Moreover, during the year just closed, your letters on the subject were marked with more feeling than heretofore, and were not unfrequently coupled with your emphatic declaration that Mr. Beecher ought not to be allowed to occupy a public position as a Christian teacher and preacher.

On the 25th of December, 1870, at an interview in your house, at which Mr. Oliver Johnson and I were present, you spoke freely and indignantly against Mr. Beecher as an unsafe visitor in the families of his congregation. You alluded by name to a woman, now a widow, whose husband's death you did not doubt was hastened by his knowledge that Mr. Beecher had maintained with her improper intimacy. As if to leave no doubt on the minds of either Mr. Johnson or myself, you informed us that Mr. Beecher had made to you a confession of guilt, and had with tears implored your forgiveness. After Mr. Johnson retired from this interview, you related to me the case of a woman, of whom you said (as nearly as I can recollect your words) that "Mr. Beecher took her in his arms by force, threw her down upon the sofa, accomplished upon her his deviltry, and left her." . . . During your recital of this tale you were filled with anger toward Mr. Beecher. You said, with terrible emphasis, that "He ought not to remain a week longer in his pulpit." You immediately suggested that a demand should be made upon him to quit his sacred office. You volunteered to bear to him such a demand in the form of an open letter, which you would present to him with your own hand, and you pledged yourself to sustain the demand which this letter should make, viz.: "That he should, for reasons which he explicitly knew, immediately cease from his ministry at Plymouth Church and retire from Brooklyn." The first draft of this letter did not contain the phrase "for reasons that he explicitely knew," and these words, or words to this effect, were incorporated in a second at your motion. You urged, furthermore, very emphatically, that the letter should demand not only Mr. Beecher's abdication of his pulpit, but the cessation of his writing for the *Christian Union*,—a point on which you were overruled. This letter you presented to Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house. Shortly after its presentation you sought an interview with me in the editorial office of the Brooklyn *Union*, during which, with unaccountable emotion in your manner, your face livid with rage, you threatened with loud voice that, if I ever should inform Mr. Beecher of the statements which you made concerning his adultery, or should compel you to adduce the evidence on which you agreed to sustain the demand for Mr. Beecher's withdrawal from Brooklyn, you would immediately deprive me of my engagement to write for the *Independent* and to edit the Brooklyn *Union*; and that, in case I should ever attempt to enter the offices of those journals, you would have me ejected by force. I told you that I should inform Mr. Beecher or anybody else according to the dictates of my judgment, uninfluenced by any authority from my employers. You then excitedly retired from my presence. Hardly had your violent words ceased ringing in my ears when I received your summary notices breaking my contract with the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*. To the foregoing narrative of fact I have only to add my surprise and regret at the sudden interruption by your own act of what has been on my part a faithful service of fifteen years. Truly yours, THEODORE TILTON.

PUBLIC OPINION.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—It is difficult to tell from individual expressions the impression made on the public of this city and Brooklyn. Your correspondent has yet to see the first man who commends the publication, or sympathizes with Tilton. Instead of creating sympathy for him, ridicule or contempt is expressed. The fact that any man should, in order to relieve himself of the suspicion of prevarication and scandal-mongering, choose the alternative of proving the falsity of his wife, is looked upon as something monstrous. The fact that he has repeatedly declared her innocence heretofore leads to his condemnation for untruths, and if the statement depended upon his word, it would not be credited. Divested of Beecher's letter, the story is looked upon as without strength or value, and the public are content to wait for Beecher's promised explanation. But few are disposed to look with patience on the defense put forward by the friends of Beecher, as telegraphed you late last night, that the affection of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was purely platonic. This theory appears wholly inconsistent with his remorseful letters. It does not explain his strong terms and his sufferings. The defense put forward is not to be accepted absolutely as Beecher's. Shearman, Clerk of the Church, its author, is an officious busybody, who has been the cause of much mischief by persistent gossip on the subject, and he has put the theory forward in all the morning papers, simultaneously with Tilton's story, to break the force of it. Tilton has been again under cross-examination, and Mrs. Tilton's statement will be submitted to-night.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—There has been but one topic of conversation in places of public resort here to-day and night, the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The excitement has run very high, and there is nothing but regret and sorrow expressed at what is universally regarded as the disastrous end to a long life apparently full of good works,—an end hastened, according to the popular verdict, by the depravity of one who used the cloak of religion to shield him in his wickedness.

PRESS-COMMENTS ON THE TILTON STATEMENT.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The story we print this morning from the pen and lips of Theodore Tilton is not for the perusal of young girls. We wish our duty to the public would allow us to omit it altogether. It forms an episode in domestic life which it were better to hide entirely from contemplation, could that be done. It destroys faith in great reputations. It tears off masks of sham and deceit, and discovers a hideous mass of foulness and corruption. It shows the most eminent clergyman, perhaps, of America to be certainly the most arrant hypocrite. It exhibits Henry Ward Beecher as being, instead of a pious teacher of God's religion and a man whose example should be a shining light, a betrayer of his friend's confidence and a systematic seducer of woman's honor. The story speaks for itself. Its proofs are apparently irrefragable. There is nothing further to be said.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Mr. Tilton's statement has been made, and is to-day before the world. It will be read with a shudder of horror in thousands of families, and the Infinite alone can measure the harm which it will do to the cause of which Mr. Beecher has been so conspicuous an advocate. No man can guess in how many minds it will sow the seeds of evil, or in how many hearts it will shake a sacred confidence. We cannot help feeling that, in his long struggle to keep back this scandal, Mr. Beecher might well have been actuated by motives higher than any which take root in selfishness. But here it is, and the world must judge it fearlessly and impartially. Mr. Tilton's accusation is almost incredible in its nature. It charges not a momentary offense, which sudden passion might have prompted, but a long-continued effort to corrupt the mind of a parishioner, followed by long-continued criminal conduct, and that by a persistent endeavor to suppress the truth at the expense of Tilton. It will be said, at once, such accusations against such a man require the most conclusive evidence that can be imagined. And, if Mr. Tilton produces the original documents from which he quotes, and is sustained by the evidence of Mr. Moulton and other friends of both parties who became cognizant of the facts, it must be admitted that the evidence is irresistible. It is but just, however, to wait until it appears what answer Mr. Beecher can make to this most extraordinary statement, and how far either the accusation or the defense are supported by evidence.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The dreadful, dismal, nasty, and revolting domestic revelation, which is laid before the readers of the *Courier-Journal* this morning, calls for no particular comment. Every reader will judge it, and the parties to it, for himself. The mass of evidence, positive and circumstantial, is overwhelming against the pastor of Plymouth Church. For weeks it has been evident that extraordinary efforts to shield him from a great impending shame were being made by the leaders of his congregation. Had he been innocent, there would have been no shuffling. Had he been innocent, he and his friends would have made no fight for time. He and they would have been prompt, eager, to throw open the doors and to defy the world, the flesh, and the devil, no matter what shape they might assume. There was no escape, and the crash is all the worse for their tactics. There are those who will plead for the great preacher by that great law of charity which bids us forgive the infirmities of human nature. These do certainly overleap the bounds set upon rational justice and fixed by the interests of a sound social code. A poor young girl, inexperienced and ignorant, obscure and friendless, commits a single act of adultery and is spurned into a life of shame. There is no pity for her. Shunned by her own sex, outwitted by the sex on whose manhood God taught her to rely, she stalks through the world a blighted ruin. Yet the very people who would visit her with a punishment worse than death lift up their hands and urge mercy in the name of Christ, whose teachings they daily discredit, for the man of the world, the man of genius, who has used the sacred office and ministry of heaven to corrupt the morals of his flock, to destroy his own and his neighbor's fireside, to drag religion into the mire, and to abuse the trust of the closest personal friendship.

We have it not in our heart to inveigh against Mr. Beecher. He stands before the world as a dung-hill covered with flowers, from which the sooner the public eye is removed the better. It is beside the purpose that other men are no purer than he. If we are not to give over the scheme of morality under which we live, and establish openly the doctrine that men may violate the Seventh Commandment with impunity, there should be displayed in the case of this false shepherd the most certain and unequivocal testimony that we are not ready to become a nation of cuckolds and strumpets, taking license for ourselves by the offenses of sinners more mischievous, brilliant, and conspicuous.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is a sickening recital that finds a place elsewhere in this issue,—sickening at once, and startling in a degree equaled by no previous document of the decade. The central fact which it discloses may be briefly told: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Church, deliberately, and with devilish art, seduced Mrs. Theodore Tilton, the wife of his most trustful friend, and maintained adulterous relations with her for a period extending over a year and a half. There is no rejecting the evidence. It is the statement of the wronged husband, based on the confession of his wife, and supported by other testimony that leaves no hook to hang a doubt upon. Moreover, the narrative solves all the perplexities of the reports, and more than reports, that have come to the public by piecemeal for the past two years. It is no common man whose character is thus destroyed; it is the foremost preacher of the nineteenth century. The blow is the shattering of an idol that has been worshiped as it is never safe to worship a human idol. Beecher is not only proved to be a wily, heartless profligate, when the exposure had come, when the injured husband had learned of his wrong, and was covering Beecher with a forbearance that was rather more than could be demand of a human being, Beecher expressed great contrition, it is true, and used language which was manifestly intended to convey the idea that he contemplated suicide; but all the while he seemed willing that everybody should suffer rather than himself. An ingrate, a perfidious friend, a selfish man of the world, a cool and calculating libertine and adulterer—it is in no other light than this that the man who has been regarded as the exemplar and most eloquent advocate of modern Christianity stands before the world.

SHORT HORNS.

Great Sale at Lexington, Ky.—A Five Months' Calf Brings $1,905—Eighty-eight Head Realize $51,800.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 22.—To-day occurred the great sale of Hughes & Richardson, of this place, the result of which will be so eagerly looked for, although no such extraordinary prices were realized for single animals as at the Dexter Park sale. The average was good, and is looked upon by breeders here as one of the grandest successes ever made in Kentucky, considering the large number sold. Below we give a report of all animals sold for over $500, with the price, name of purchaser, etc:

Souan, of Elkhill, $1,025; L. Combs, Lexington, Ky.
Souan 5th, of Elkhill, $1,100; J. H. Kissenger, Missouri.
Souan "P," of Elkhill, $875; John Burgess, Kentucky.
Souan 4th, of Elkhill, $1,100; William Offit, Kentucky.
Mazurka, of Elkhill, $1,525; John Nicols, Bloomington, Ill.
Second Mazurka, of Elkhill, $950; F. B. Bedford, Paris, Ky.
Treble Duke, $575; Bedman Bros., Winchester, Ky.
Mazurka Belle 3d, $1,000; T. Bates, Wellington, Mo.
Mazurka Belle, $650; G. A. Gano, Kentucky.
Woodbine 2d, $575; W. Handy, Kentucky.
Lady Newhall 10th, $105; F. Bates, Missouri.
Lady Newhall 11th, $1,100; F. Bates.
Lady Newhall 6th, $650; B. B. Groom, Winchester, Ky.
Candidate Duchess, $1,425; Gen. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ia.
Candidate Duchess 3d, $725; Mr. Hamilton, Indiana.
Sedonia 2d, $750; D. Kennard, Lexington.
Sedonia 4th, $725; D. F. Dorsey, Ky.
Sedonia 5th, $600; Frank Behard, Paris, Kentucky.
Goody Two Shoes, $1,110; unposted; sold to Mr. Gillam, Logan County, Ill.
Grand Commander, $660; L. Daveson, Springfield, Ky.
Bertha, $1,640; A. H. Hampton, Winchester, Ky.
May Coss, $825; Gano & Hill, Kentucky.
Wieda, $1,200; Gen. Meredith, Cambridge City.
Red Duchess, $600; J. T. Williamsoe, Thornton, Ind.
Lady Oxford, $610; B. T. Dorsey, Kentucky.
Lady Bates 3d, $2,150; L. P. Muir, Paris, Ky.
Lady Bell, $1,525; L. P. Muir, Paris, Ky.
Geneva Gwynne, $1,075; L. P. Meers, Paris, Ky.
Oxford Gyynne, $1,000; B. B. Groom.
Minerva 3d, $900; Dr. Whitney, Lexington, Ky.
Minerva, of Elkhill, a 5 months' calf, $1,905; to William Vanmeiter, Winchester, Ky.
Vestris, $825; William Lowry, Kentucky.
Julietta, $800; Gano Hill, Ky.
Moss Rose 3d, $610; James Kennard, Lexington, Ky.
Moss Rose 2d, $810; L. Combs, Lexington, Ky.
Lady Scham, of Elkhill, $560; Thomas Wendell, Lincoln, Ill.

These were all that sold over $500. A large number of young bulls, and a few aged cows sold at different prices ranging from $200 to $500, making the average on fifty-six females $727, and the average on twenty-four bulls $220, making an aggregate of $51,800 for eighty-eight head, which was disposed of in the short space of five hours by the popular auctioneer, Capt. P. C. Kidd, of Lexington, Ky. This sale is looked upon as one of the most successful ever held in Kentucky.

To-morrow occurs the great joint sale of William Warfield & Co., of Lexington, Ky.

Upwards of 500 Shorthorn breeders are here from all parts of the United States and Canada.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Miners' Strikes in the Superior Region.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 22.—But little change can be reported as occurring today in the Ishpenning iron district. The miners in the other mines have been notified today to quit work, and probably have done so. Business on the two railroads is nearly at a stand-still, and vessels are laying idle at the docks awaiting loads. Nothing definite can as yet be given respecting the probable duration of the strike, or as to what each succeeding day may bring forth. No damage has as yet been done to property or persons.

The Cincinnati Paper Office Deserted by Union Compositors.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—The Union compositors of the Cincinnati *Times*, hearing they were to be dismissed on Saturday, and their places filled with non-Union men, left their cases in a body this morning.

The Adjutant-General at Braidwood.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., July 21.—Has Gov. Beveridge sent the Adjutant-General to Braidwood? If so, for what purpose has he been sent? We have a strike here, certainly; but nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, demanding the presence of this official. Our city and county authorities assert that they are fully prepared and able to meet any emergency that is likely to arise. If so, why keep their official here doing nothing for the State? Yet he is kept here as if his presence was necessary; and, since he has been here, he has busied himself in the work (to all appearance) of procuring men to fill the places of the strikers. The citizens of Braidwood look upon the action of this official here as being altogether uncalled for, and would be pleased if Gov. Beveridge would inquire amongst the citizens here, outside the coal companies' officers, how this servant of the people is acting. His conduct here, since his first appearance in this place, has been much more like that of an agent of the coal companies than of an officer of the State of Illinois.

The Printers' Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—The strike in the *Evening Times* office to-day did not prevent the issue of the paper in the afternoon. The Typographical Union deprecated the use of violence toward men who take the places they have vacated. In a circular to the people, printed, and distributed on the street, they style the new men in the *Gazette* office "imported vagabonds."

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominating Conventions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—A candidate for Representative to Congress is to be nominated by the Republicans of the Second District in their Convention called to meet here Sept. 1. There seems to be but two candidates thus far, G. W. Hazelton and L. B. Caswell, of Jefferson.

Democratic Convention, Seventh Ohio District.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—The Hon. L. T. Neal was renominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, at the Hillsboro Convention.

Unauthorized Signature.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—Henry L. Pierce authorizes the statement that his signature was attached to the Congressional Republican address without his authority.

CASUALTIES.

Freight Cars Demolished and Track Torn up on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road.

NEW YORK, July 22.—By an accident to the freight-train on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, on Monday night, 100 feet of the track were torn up, and twelve cars were demolished. The damage to the track is about $10,000, but that to the freight is not yet known.

Two Deaths from Poisoning.

NEW YORK, July 22.—John Powers and sister had a dinner together yesterday, in the house where the latter was a servant. John died yesterday and his sister to-day, it is supposed from the effects of poison contained in chow-chow.

FOREIGN.

President MacMahon on the Situation in France.

He Was Not Given Power to Aid the Monarchy or the Empire.

Nor Will He Assist to Establish a Definite Republic.

Significant Speech of the Prime Minister of England.

He Would Have His Country Take a Place Among the Great Powers of Europe.

Castelar and His Party Declare for a Conservative Republic.

Minor Foreign News.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 22.—A Paris special says: "The Committee of Thirty have agreed to the Electoral bill fixing the age of voters at 25, providing for elections by arrondissements, instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every 50,000 inhabitants."

PARIS, July 22.—The Deputies of the Left are actively circulating for signatures petitions for a dissolution of the Assembly, to be presented in the event of the defeat of Casimer Pereire's bill.

PARIS, July 22.—President MacMahon, in response to a deputation of members of the Assembly, who waited upon him to-day, said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either the Monarchy or the Empire. His acts proved that he would not participate in such enterprises. The law which created the Septennate still less imposed upon him the task of constituting a definite Republic. M. Pereire's bill offered him nothing, but by isolating him from the Conservatives, by whose aid he wished to govern, would deprive him of much. Consequently the Ministers would declare in his name that he rejected the project. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that the proclamation of the Republic might disturb order and peace, but if the laws he asked for were voted, the Septennate would become a movement calculated to inspire confidence and respect.

It is now understood that the Government to-morrow will demand of the Assembly the adoption of the laws referred to by the President, viz.: The constitutional bill drawn up by the Committee of Thirty, together with three additional measures proposed by the Minister of the Interior to that Committee on the 10th inst.

The Left have agreed, if M. Pereire's bill is rejected, to introduce a motion to the following effect: "That the Assembly, regarding the present state of parties an insurmountable obstacle to the constitution of a definite Government, be dissolved on the 26th of August; that a general election for members of the Assembly be held on the 6th of September, and that the new Assembly meet on the 28th of September, 1874."

It is believed that this motion already has the support of 400 Deputies.

The Bonapartists are undecided whether to vote for it or not.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 22.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to-night to Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House. Disraeli, in answering to the toast to the Ministry, said that no one was able to view the state of Europe with complacency. Every one must deplore the anarchical condition of some of the most favored countries. The friendship of England was never more sought for by the leading powers of Europe and America. England would use her influence in the interests of peace.

Disraeli repudiated the principle that the country was not to be held responsible in many questions which might arise abroad affecting the fortunes of the world. He believed the influence of England might now be most effectively exercised to reconcile discordant and distrustful interests. She might assist distracted countries with sympathy and counsel, and resume a position worthy her former prestige.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 22.—The agents of the different steamship lines have received a communication from the postal authorities notifying them that in future all letters for foreign ports must pass through the Central Post-Office, and not be received, as heretofore, at the counting-rooms of the consignees.

Manuel Calvo telegraphs from Spain that troops will be sent to Cuba to fill up her original quota.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 22.—Gen. Zabala has sent eight battalions to reinforce the Republicans in the Province of Cuenca.

The Carlists are in strong force in the Province of Alava.

MADRID, July 22.—Brig.-Gen. Pinto has defeated a detachment of Don Alfonso's army at Salvanete, in the Province of Cuenca, delivering 700 of the prisoners taken by the Carlists at Cuenca, and capturing eight officers of Alfonso's staff, with a considerable quantity of arms and baggage. The Carlist loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was heavy.

The Carlists shot 160 Republican prisoners at Olat.

The Government has ordered contributions to be levied on the partisans of Don Carlos.

The property of Carlists resident in Cuenca has been seized to indemnify the relatives of Republicans killed during the siege.

MADRID, July 23.—Senor Castelar delivered a speech yesterday in which he declared the programme of his party demanded the establishment of a Conservative Republic. Extreme Republican theories only divided them from Liberals, who were their best allies.

Senor Sanz has been appointed Minister of Spain to Mexico.

The Carlists shot every tenth man of the volunteer battalions captured at Cuenca.

Gen. Dominiguez is in command of the Republican army in Catalonia. Gen. Pavia will soon take the field in Central Spain, with 14,000 men and 30 guns.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 22.—The *Provincial Correspondense*, semi-official organ, congratulates King Louis on the establishment of the most cordial relations between Bavaria and the other States of the German Empire.

ALGIERS.

LONDON, July 22.—Algerian papers fear that trouble with the natives is impending. They have heard that 10,000 muskets and 500 cwt. of powder are imported across the Tunisean frontier weekly.

TURKEY.

LONDON, July 22.—A special from Vienna reports that Servia has sent conciliatory proposals to Constantinople. It is said that the Porte is negotiating with the Khedive of Egypt for auxiliary troops in case of an emergency.

INDIA.

LONDON, July 22.—Advices from India represent that there are fears that the cholera has broken out among the 50,000 pilgrims who are assembled in Poore for the Juggernaut festival.

The floods in the north have subsided. The southern districts are still without rain, or the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Cause of the Conflagration in Booksellers' Row--The Insurance.

Feeling Among Underwriters---The Ultimatum of the National Board.

Are the Recent Fires Due to Incendiarism?

Blazes at the Dearborn Seminary and Elsewhere.

Continuation of the Isaacson Trial.

A Word for the Firemen.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN BOOKSELLERS' ROW.

The report of the fire in Booksellers' Row, published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning, contained nearly all the important facts in the case, but threw no light upon the origin, real or supposed, of the conflagration. It is only necessary to state briefly that about sunrise a fire broke out in the building Nos. 121 and 123 State street, occupied by Giles Bros., dealers in silverware, etc., and E. F. Hollister, dealer in carpets, etc., and had attained such headway before the engines arrived that the entire building was destroyed, excepting the front and rear walls, and serious damage to adjoining structures was avoided only by the untiring efforts of the firemen who, here at least, could not complain of a lack of water. Owing to the inflammable nature of much of the material stored up-stairs, the fire burned with great fury, and the large plates of glass on the other side of the wide street were badly cracked.

The late arrival of the engines is due to the fact that alarms were turned in from a couple of boxes at about the same moment, and the operator at headquarters says he wanted to find at which one the fire was, not wanting to send the engines to both.

The building destroyed was a fine four-story brick, with a freestone front, erected in 1873 by Mr. Frank Sturges, at a cost of nearly $100,000.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW.

Shortly after the firemen arrived on the ground, two long leads of hose were taken up the stairways in Richards, Shaw & Winslow's store, and thence to the roof, where good service was rendered. The hose burst twice on top of the building, and a flood of water spread over the roof, and ran down on the floors below, causing a total damage to dry goods of about $40,000, as estimated by Mr. W. H. Fitch, junior member of the firm. A large quantity of valuable silks were removed immediately after the arrival of the firemen, and replaced in a few hours afterwards. The fifth floor was used as a packing room, where goods in bales and boxes are stored. The fourth floor contained woolens, the third notions, the second white goods; and the first dress goods. Domestic goods were kept in the basement. The Fire Patrol, under the immediate supervision of Capt. Bullwinkle, who reached the fire in five minutes after the alarm was given, did good service, and saved thousands of dollars' worth of property. The men covered up the goods with tarpaulins, and what damage resulted by the torrent of water which poured down the stairways and through holes made for the purpose, was done before the Patrol got fairly at work.

The question still remains,—a mystery which neither Mr. Hollister, Mr. Giles, Marshal Benner, nor the insurance men of the city can solve.

THE THEORY OF INCENDIARISM

seemed at first the only probable solution, and was supported by a story put in circulation early in the morning that one of Mr. D. B. Fisk's watchmen had discovered a saturated fire-ball upon the roof of his building just after the fire. This, however, upon investigation proved to be of little weight, and easily explainable. Officer Muscher, of the Fire Marshal's force, states that he was upon the roof adjacent to the burning building so long as the flames lasted, and that perhaps a score of what seemed like fire-balls descended near him. They seemed like round solid balls of fire, and, what was worse, they would settle right through the tar, felt, and gravel of the roof, and even into the wood if not speedily extinguished. He states that he turned a stream of water upon several of them. Subsequent investigation proved that these cinders—for they were nothing else—were but balls or clots of solidly-rolled charred carpeting, from the inside of the burning building, carried upward by the flames and dropped upon the adjacent roofs. This would seem to be sufficient to put at rest the fire-ball theory.

AS TO THE REAL CAUSE

of the fire it would seem to be one of those matters which "no fellah can find out." The idea of spontaneous combustion, advanced by some, and supported by the assumption that oil goods were among the stock of Mr. Hollister, does not seem to be a very tenable one, though, perhaps, more so than any other. In regard to it, Mr. Hollister states that he should have expected such a thing much sooner in the building which was not burned than in the other. Some three months ago, for the express purpose of concentrating whatever dangerous elements there might be in one building, he removed all his manufacturing apparatus into No. 117, and here, if anywhere he would have expected a fire to originate. Moreover, he states that, as is the custom in his establishment, a thorough tour of both buildings was made before closing on the previous evening, and there were not the faintest signs of anything wrong. It is suggested by some that some of the saturated rags used in polishing off furniture may have been left in an exposed place, and possibly have spontaneously ignited; and this is as near to a solution of the matter as any person has yet come.

As for the engine, both Mr. Hollister and Mr. Giles state that it was properly cooled down and its fires extinguished before the building was shut up for the night.

MARSHAL BENNER

states his belief that the present conflagration will have to be reported in the list of those whose cause is "unknown." He adds, however, that at almost every fire there occur incidents which seem to suggest incendiarism. He instanced the late fire on Milwaukee avenue, where, after the flames had been mostly extinguished, a barn took fire at some distance to windward of the scene. Marshal Benner has no faith in the fire-ball theory.

WHAT IS CERTAIN.

One thing seems to be certainly established, and that is that the fire originated upon some one of the upper floors, burning thence downwards. This seems to be established by the testimony of Messrs. E. O. Chilton, Frank Emerson, and E. A. Walker, three clerks of Giles Brothers, who slept regularly in the store. Mr. Chilton states that the first intimation he had of the fire was the crash of the glass falling down the elevator, in the rear of which he and his brother-clerks slept. Aroused at the noise, they jumped from bed and rushed to the front door, having barely time to reach it, and that with but a portion of their clothing. In passing they snatched a glimpse up the elevator, and could see that the whole upper portion of the building was a mass of flame and red-hot timbers.

CAPT. BULLWINKLE,

who reached the scene a moment or two after, entered the building, passed the elevator, and, finding himself shut in by the flames, was obliged to find egress through the rear, which he did by bursting a window. The Captain makes the same report with regard to the upper floors being already nearly consumed, and it is very evident that the fire had been burning for several hours. Indeed, the flames were already streaming out the upper front windows and across the street, when the clerks alluded to made their hasty exit. They also encountered another shower of glass upon the sidewalk as they passed out.

Mr. Chilton insists that he was himself the first to give the alarm; that when he reached the street not a person was in sight, and that when he reached the nearest fire-box no alarm had yet been given.

THE FIRE-WALLS.

There is one feature of the case which seems to give considerable satisfaction. It is the manner in which the fire-walls of the two buildings on each side stood the test. The interior of the burnt building is completely gutted. Not a timber nor the fragment of one was left in its place. Everything is burned almost to the consistency of ashes, and yet the walls alluded to seem to have sustained little or no damage. In the fifth story of the Hollister building on the north there are some slight cracks in the wall, through one of which a faint glimpse of light may be seen. But the damage is not sufficient to require any reconstruction of the wall. In this wall also, upon the second and fourth floors, are iron doorways between the two buildings. The doors are double, with a vacant space of about 2 feet between. How well they stood the flames may be seen by any visitor. They reveal scarcely a trace of the ruin that raged upon the other side.

MR. PETER PAGE,

the owner of building No. 117, was present, and watched carefully the effects of the flames upon them, and reports them one of the best pieces of work in all rebuilt Chicago. An effort was made to open them by some of the firemen in order to play through them upon the fated building. Fortunately they did not succeed, as in all probability it would have resulted in the destruction of the other building. This, at least, is Mr. Hollister's opinion.

THE ALLEGED EXPLOSION.

There was considerable talk during the early part of the day of an explosion, supposed to have been heard just after the fire was discovered. This is believed to be a mistake due to the excitement of the occasion. The probability is, as the Messrs. Giles agree, that this was simply the falling in of one floor upon another. The collision would naturally cause a cloud of cinders to ascend, and would resemble, very easily, an explosion.

Altogether, it may be safely considered that the cause of the present fire is involved in mystery. Both Mr. Hollister, Mr. Giles, and Marshal Benner confess themselves staggered when they attempt to account for it. If fires can break out in buildings so well watched and taken care of as these were, it seems as if all care were fruitless. The three clerks of the Giles Bros. slept nightly at the store, and kept nightly watch. Mr. Hollister also had a night-watchman for his portion of the building. Everything, as before stated, had been made perfectly safe on the previous night, so far as care could make it so. There is just

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION,

on the supposition of incendiarism, in which, however, the Messrs. Giles place little faith. They say one of the front doors was left open for three or four minutes, early in the morning, when one of the three clerks was admitted by his companions. An incendiary might by a bare possibility have entered at that time, but not probably.

Mr. E. F. Dore stated that he came by at a late hour, saw the door open, and called the attention of a policeman to it. The bookkeeper of Mr. Giles was at the store from 7 to 9 o'clock at work, and the clerks say it is possible that in letting in another clerk they may have left the inner door open, though they think not. The outer wire door was closed, Mr. Dore said.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

is believed to have acquitted itself admirably on this occasion. When the alarm was first given, there was already no possible chance of saving the building. The first and principal object was, of course, to prevent any extension of the fire. With this object in view, hose was carried up to the roofs of Nos. 117 and 123, upon each of which the fire had made some headway. The cornices of each were already on fire, and but few moments more would have been needed for the flames to have gained a dangerous foothold. As it was, however, two streams of water upon each roof were soon able to extinguish the fire and put the two buildings out of danger. They are left, however, badly defaced, and an elegant public clock upon No. 123 was destroyed.

Of course, in the burning of such an establishment as that of the Messrs. Giles, a large amount of melted and damaged jewelry and silverware would sink in the ruins. Workmen were engaged all day yesterday in searching and digging for the damaged treasure. By night Hollister's safe had been extracted, as also a trunk belonging to one of the Giles' traveling agents, and which contained some $18,000 worth of goods in a damaged condition. The safes had not been examined at a late hour. In the vaults very little damage had been done, and from this it was inferred that the contents of the safes might have similarly escaped.

From the fact that the fire began above, it is hoped that many of the articles in the basement were not so badly injured, and that they were wet with water before the flames reached them. The articles left with the Giles for repair may possibly come out of the ordeal uninjured. The inner door of their vault was ajar, as was stated in the evening papers, but this door was not made to lock—it simply shut with a catch, and may have been left open, or may have sprung open from the heat.

Owing to the early hour at which the fire occurred, it was witnessed by only a few, but amends were made for this by the constant crowds who were staring at the ruins all day yesterday.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

LOSSES.

The total value of the stock of Giles Brothers & Co. was $250,000, including $20,000 of fixtures, on which the insurance is about $145,000. There were in the safes from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of goods, and in the vault about $15,000 worth. The safes have not yet been opened, and it is impossible to tell in what condition the goods are. But they have already succeeded in opening their vaults, and find the silver very badly colored by the heat. About 33 per cent of the value of the goods in the vault are damaged. Fifteen thousand dollars of the insurance are on goods in the safe only, namely: the Franklin, Wheeling, $5,000; National, Hartford, $5,000; and New Orleans Fire Association, $5,000.

E. F. Hollister & Co. estimate their loss at about $100,000, which is fully insured. The papers in the vault of Hollister & Co. were found badly scorched, but not enough to render them illegible.

The building these two firms occupied is a total loss of about $90,000.

With the exception of Mr. Fitch, all the members of the firm of Richards, Shaw & Winslow are absent at the East. The stocks usually carried amounted in value to a million dollars, but at present only about $450,000 worth of goods are in the store.

THE DAMAGE

to the building will probably reach $10,000, as near as can be estimated at the present time. The galvanized iron cornices were very ornamental on this building, and cost $3,000. They were nearly all destroyed. The side, rear, and front walls and the floors and ceilings were damaged by fire and water. The edifice is a handsome five-story red sandstone, with elegant ornamental fronts on State and Madison streets, and belongs to the Boyce estate, of which Mr. James Leonard was until recently the agent. C. W. Boyce now manages the affairs of his late father, L. M. Boyce. The value of the building is placed at $200,000, and is fully insured in numerous leading agencies.

Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s loss is but nominal, $500 being deemed sufficient to pay all the damage.

The plate-glass windows in the E. E. Dore Block, on the opposite side of the street, were cracked by the heat, causing a damage of about $3,000, and the McCormick and Pardridge Blocks suffered in the same way, the damage on these two buildings amounting to about $7,000, making the total damage on the opposite side of the street about $10,000.

The grand total, as near as can be ascertained, depending considerably on the amount of salvage in the Giles Brothers' establishment, is $375,000. The heaviest loss comes on the Gileses, both Hollister and Dodge getting off very easily.

The insurance is as follows:

GILES BROTHERS & CO.

Armenia, Pittsburg	$5,000
Adriatic, New York	2,500
American Central, St. Louis	2,500
Black River	2,500
Bangor, Maine	2,500
Brewers' & Maltsters', New York	2,500
Citizens', Newark	5,000
Connecticut, Hartford	2,500
Citizens', New York	2,500
Etna, New York	2,500
Exchange, New York	2,500
Franklin, Wheeling	5,000
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco	2,500
Farragut, New York	2,500
Firemen's Fund, New York	2,500
Farmers', York, Pa	4,000
Girard, Philadelphia	4,000
Home, New York, reinsured in the Sves of Stockholm	5,000
Harvard, New York	5,000
Home, Columbus	5,000
Hamburg & Bremen	5,000
Lamar, New York	2,500
Lorrillard, New York	2,500
Lancashire, England	10,000
Merchants', Newark	2,500
Mechanics' & Traders', New York	5,000
Manhattan, New York	2,500
Meriden, Connecticut	2,500
National, Hartford	5,000
Northwestern National, Michigan	5,000
New Orleans Fire Assurance	5,000
Old Dominion, Richmond, Va	3,000
Orient, Hartford	5,000
People's, Newark	2,500
Rhode Island, Providence	5,000
Sun, New York	2,500
Traders', Chicago	4,000
Williamsburg City, Brooklyn	5,000
Western, Toronto	4,000
Total	$144,000

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

Ætna, Hartford	$10,000
Adriatic, New York	5,000
American Fire, Philadelphia	5,000
American Central, St. Louis	2,500
Commercial, Hartford	2,500
Connecticut	2,500
Exchange, New York	2,500
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco	2,500
Faneuil Hall, Boston	2,500
Firemen's Fund, New York	3,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	5,000
Glens' Falls, N. Y	3,000
Hoffman, N. Y	2,500
Hamburg and Bremen	2,500
Irving, N. Y	2,500
Imperial, London	5,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	5,000
Lamar, N. Y	2,500
Mercantile, Cleveland	2,500
Meriden, Conn	2,500
Northwest, Milwaukee	2,500
Neptune, N. Y	5,000
National, N. Y	5,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	10,000
Penn, Philadelphia	5,000
Queen's, London	5,000
Rhode Island, Providence	2,500
Sun, Cleveland	2,500
St. Joseph, Mo	2,500
Springfield, Mass	2,500
Star, N. Y	3,750
Safeguard, N. Y	2,500
Standard, N. Y	2,500
Tradesmen's N. Y	3,000
Westchester, N. Y	3,750
Total	$127,000

W. E. DODGE, JR., OF NEW YORK, ON BUILDINGS.

Commercial Union, London	$15,000
Home, New York	10,000
London Insurance Company	10,000
Manufacturers', Boston	5,000
North American, Philadelphia	5,000
Underwriters', New York	10,000
Royal, Liverpool	10,000
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow	5,000
Total	$70,000

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW.

The insurance on the stock of Richards, Shaw & Winslow amounts to $350,000.

The following companies have risks in sums of $5,000 each: Franklin of Indiana, Bangor, Atlantic of New York, Millville, Westchester, Prescott, Shoe & Leather, Buffalo German, Commercial, Atlas, Star, St. Nicholas, Thames, Narragansett, St. Joseph, Clay Fire and Marine, Citizens', Boatmen's, Western, Fire and Marine of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Ætna, Jefferson, Home, Mutual, and Citizens' of St. Louis, Lafayette, Hudson, American of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Fire Association of Philadelphia, Standard, Lamar, Firemen's Fund, Citizens' of Newark, Firemen's of Dayton, Howard, Planters', German, Firemen's Mutual of Newark, American, Lancashire of Manchester (Eng.), Hoffman of New York, Farragut of New York, Williamsburg City, Commercial Union, Fairfield, Provincial of Toronto, Citizens' of Pittsburg, Canton, People's of Memphis, American of Cincinnati, People's of Pittsburg, and Firemen's of Cincinnati.

Ten-thousand-dollar policies are placed in the following companies: Rhode Island Insurance Association, Liverpool, London & Globe, Imperial, American Central, New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, Queen's, Scottish Commercial, Home, and Manufacturers'.

SICK OF IT.

"It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back," was the reply of one of the most prominent insurance agents in this city, when asked by a TRIBUNE reporter what effect yesterday morning's fire would have upon the insurance companies. To say that all the insurance men in this city, without exception, felt exceedingly blue, and that a large number of them were perfectly demoralized, is not putting the case too strong. They assert that they will

NO LONGER SUBMIT

to any half-way measures by the city authorities, but will demand immediate action upon those points stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE as being desired by the National Board. Mr. O. W. Barrett, who returned yesterday from New York, states that the feeling of

EASTERN CAPITALISTS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

was decidedly against Chicago, and that this last fire will undoubtedly induce many companies to withdraw from this city altogether. They like Chicago and its people well enough in the East, he says, but they are decidedly disgusted with the management of the Fire Department. Had a fire like that of last week or yesterday morning occurred at St. Louis or Cincinnati not a word would have been said about it. But Chicago, which has already cost them so much on account of fires, finds no mercy at their hands.

There were plenty of rumors prevailing yesterday afternoon that a large number of insurance companies had already withdrawn from the city, but, on inquiry, it was found that thus far

ONLY FOUR COMPANIES

had definitely decided to withdraw, and these are the Lorillard, of New York; the Commerce, of Albany; the Allemania, of Cleveland; and the Yonkers, of Yonkers, N. Y., but it is strongly intimated that the Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, and the Imperial, of London, will also withdraw.

The insurance men in this city and elsewhere firmly believe that many of these numerous fires were caused by the torch of incendiaries, and appearances certainly justify their suspicions. One insurance agent yesterday said that Chicago would be much safer without insurance than with it. But still they claim that the withdrawal of the insurance companies would be a terrible calamity to the city, as houses like those of Field, Leiter & Co., Farwell & Co., and others could not do business here without being insured.

When the news of yesterday morning's fire reached the members of the

NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS

at New York, who were in session at the time, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, to consider the fire of the 14th, and to take measures to prevent similar occurrences, they were struck with consternation, asking themselves where this thing was to stop. They forwarded the following telegram immediately upon the receipt of the news to the Board of Underwriters of this city:

NEW YORK, July 22, 1874.

To the Chicago Board of Underwriters, 127 LaSalle-st.:

We demand the immediate establishment of a Special Fire Patrol, of at least 100 men, by the city. No committee will come, but National Board Companies will forward their demands, to be complied with within a fixed time, or companies will retire.

HENRY A. OAKLY,
D. A. HEALD,
E. A. WALTON,
Committee of National Executive Committee Board of Underwriters of the United States.

MR. GEORGE C. CLARKE,

President of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, immediately upon the receipt of the above telegram, called together the Executive Committee, and after a short consultation the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor and present to him the demand of the National Board: R. J. Smith, S. M. Moore, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Case, and Mr. Davis.

The Committee intended to wait upon the Mayor during the afternoon, but before they could get the number together it was too late to meet the Mayor at his office. They will therefore wait upon him this morning and lay before him the request of the National Board. If the Mayor refuses to comply with their request, they will immediately give notice that no more risks will be taken in this city by any of the companies belonging to the Board.

INCENDIARISM.

The rapid occurrence of fires within the last few days has begun to excite a feeling of popular alarm such as has not existed in this city since the few days immediately following the fire of 1871. This is partly due to the arrest of Isaacson on the charge of starting the fire on the 14th, and partly to the breaking out of fires in unoccupied houses, where other modes of accounting for the matter utterly fail.

This outburst of incendiarism, if it be such, may be due either to a desire on the part of thieves to secure an opportunity for plunder, or to that mania for destruction which has often manifested itself in many other cities. Whichever may be the cause, it is equally dangerous, especially at this critical moment, when everything is dry, and when the fire-engines are sadly in need of repairs, made necessary by the hard work to which they have been subjected during the last ten days.

Capt. Hickey was interrogated by a TRIBUNE reporter last night relative to this subject. The Captain thought that in some cases, which, for obvious reasons, he refrained from specifying, incendiarism had been at work; but he thought that the long dry spell and carelessness were more at the bottom of the mischief. Everything, he said, was dry as a chip, and fit for ignition at any moment. It only needed a carelessly thrown match or the stump of a cigar to set whole localities in flames. For matters of that kind there was no remedy, except in an appeal to the citizens at large to be less rash in handling combustible or igniting matter. As regarded the alleged incendiaries, nothing would be left undone to bring the criminals to justice.

MINOR FIRES.

THE DEARBORN SEMINARY.

A fire occurred in the Dearborn Seminary, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, at 5 o'clock last evening, and for a time there was a prospect of a large conflagration. The flames were first discovered in an outbuilding, and soon communicated to a large frame structure adjoining the three-story brick building, and occupied in the term-season as a school-room. The entire building, and the rear portion of No. 171 Twenty-second street, was soon enveloped in flames. It was some time before a stream could be brought to bear, and when it was, the contents of the building were considerably damaged by water and smoke.

Dr. Hutchinson Grover occupied the premises, and is Principal of the Seminary. It being vacation, there were no pupils in the building. The brick structure is 50 feet square, and has entrances at No. 162½ Twenty-second street and 985 Wabash avenue. The surrounding property consists of numerous small frame shells used by storekeepers, and is just such a neighborhood wherein a large fire might be engendered. Dr. Grover's loss on building and effects amounted to about $2,500. He owned the frame school-house, which was 46 by 24, and valued at $1,500. He has an insurance of $6,000, equally divided in the Buffalo, German, and Detroit Companies. The brick building belongs to C. C. Follansbee, and is valued at $25,000 or $30,000. It was damaged to the extent of $500. Fully insured.

The rear of No. 171 Twenty-second street was burned to the extent of about $250. It contained some clothing belonging to Jacob Bross, the owner of the building. His total loss amounts to about $500. No insurance. Adams & Schlossman occupied the store in front, Nos. 171 and 173, and had their stock of clothing slightly damaged by smoke.

The fire has been variously attributed to carelessness and incendiarism. The police, under Sergt. Barrett, are inquiring into the matter. The usual immense crowd collected, and a large number of the spectators at the base ball park left the game to attend the fire. Had there been a sufficient head of water the fire might have been extinguished by a stream from the garden hose before it had gained as great headway as it had when the firemen arrived. Assistant Marshal Shay was early on the spot, and prevented the spread of the blaze by his efforts.

ADAMS STREET.

A fire occurred last night in the three-story brick building, No. 178 West Adams street, just east of Halsted. The fire broke out in a room in the rear of the floor, occupied by Patrick Cahill, a boarder, and one of THE TRIBUNE pressmen. He was absent at the time, and a defective lamp had been left burning in his room and exploded, setting fire to the place, and causing a lively blaze for a time. Box 324 gave the alarm at 9½ o'clock, and the firemen answered promptly and extinguished the flames. The fire burned out three sleeping apartments, and destroyed the effects of Robert Sineston, James Shannon, and Mr. Cahill. The latter's loss was $400; that of the others $250. The adjoining building on the West Side is a three-story frame, and was slightly scorched. Mrs. Mary Ann Cashen occupied No. 175 as a boarding-house, and she suffered damage to the amount of $500 by fire and removal of effects. She has no insurance. Mrs. Walsh owns the building; it will require $500 to repair the damage. No insurance. A large crowd of people assembled, and great excitement prevailed for a time, so fearful is every one of a spread of fire.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE.

At 8 o'clock last evening a slight fire was caused at No. 68½ Blue Island avenue by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the tailor-shop of H. Nathan. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. Mr. Nathan's hands were burned in attempting to quench the fire. Twenty-five dollars will cover the damage.

UNION STREET.

The alarm from Box 373 at 6:45 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 589 South Union street.

TUESDAY'S FIRE.

THE ISAACSON TRIAL.

The case of Nathan Isaacson, and his wife Rachel Isaacson, arrested on the charge of arson, came up yesterday afternoon before Justice Boyden on a continuance. The woman's connection with the case was that of a witness, the Court preferring to hold her in bail as a witness instead of a prisoner. The case for the city was conducted by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Frost, and for the prisoner by Mr. Schaffner and A. C. Story.

SWEARING A WITNESS.

The name of Allen Phillips was called. The counsel for the defense insisted on swearing the witness as a Jew, with all the paraphernalia and ceremony of the Jewish rubric.

The witness insisted that, in his opinion, the religious oath was not more binding than that which he had already taken.

Mr. Story insisting, Mr. J. L. Stone produced a robe striped alternately with white and dark-blue, certain leather straps, a ram's horn, and certain 2-inch cubes, and the Ten Commandments.

Justice Boyden decided to forego any further ceremony, considering it superfluous.

ALLEN PHILLIPS.

The witness lived at No. 248 Fourth avenue; knew the defendant, Isaacson; knew nothing about the origin of the fire. Last Saturday he came round to court, when a man from the defendant came to him.

Counsel objected to this testimony, as not establishing the agency of this person.

Mr. Cameron wished to prove that the witness had been approached, and offered a bribe, as evidence of defendant's guilt, but the defense would not have it. The Court permitted the asking of a question which resulted in the following answers:

Witness had never been offered money or property for any specific purpose, and knew nothing of the case; knew nothing about the fire; knew nothing any way.

ISRAEL GROSSMAN,

peddler, of Liberty street, formerly of No. 274 Fourth avenue, was the next witness. He preferred the ordinary form of oath.

Knew the defendant, Isaacson; defendant told him on the Sunday before the fire that he wanted to get rid of his property; that it did not pay him to retain it, but he knew nothing about Isaacson preparing to leave; said he did not think it would pay him to whitewash the houses, and wished he could get rid of them. Witness had lived in the house; had no lease; had been in the house from four to five months; the prisoner refused to whitewash the house; there were some of his family present,—his wife and children; had been there talking with him about a minute when he made that remark; the words used were such as when translated into English would signify that he wished to get rid of them.

BARNARD DILTOWSKI

recalled and sworn: Lived on Fourth avenue before the fire; knew the defendant, and lived within three or four houses of him; lived there more than a year; all he knew about the matter was that he was driving slowly through the alley—

Here counsel objected to a repetition of the testimony, and the Court, for the benefit of the prosecution, went over it, substantially as published in THE TRIBUNE. The witness was allowed to retire.

JACOB MOSES

sworn: Lived on Fourth avenue; lived near defendant's; on the night of the fire had just come home, and saw the fire coming from Isaacson's stable,—blue fire; that was where it started; the first fire came from the corner near the back-house; the second fire came from the stable; there were two fires in this case; the first fire was not two weeks before the second; the second fire began in Isaacson's stable; before he moved in Isaacson asked him where he was going to move; he told him, and Isaacson advised him not to do so; he moved to Isaacson's brother-in-law's house; had known him in Rochester five years ago.

Cross-examined—Was examined Saturday; gave the same testimony Saturday; swore to the commencement of the second fire; was at Shnaer's grocery at the time, about 4 o'clock; was ordinarily peddling all day; had no regular time for coming home; could tell what his usual hour was for coming home; was paying his grocery-bill when the fire occurred; went out to the fire, and saw it coming from the stable; the fire could not come from any other direction; his children were playing in the alley; never had any trouble with Isaacson in Rochester; the trouble was between Isaacson and another family; the first thing he saw was blue fire coming from the door; the stable was a one-story building; saw no fire anywhere else; it was about 4 o'clock; had a horse to peddle with, but it was in the stable adjoining Isaacson's, less than 10 feet distant; went into the house after he saw the fire, because he had no chance to go through the alley; had two children in the alley and two on Fourth avenue; found the children about 7 or 8 o'clock; was a little excited at the time; saw a fire in a privy with some straw in it, not on his premises; there was an armful of straw in the privy; this was about 5 o'clock. The privy was on Isaacson's premises, in the same yard where the stable was; saw both fires; had not sworn that he did not see the second fire; the second fire was blue fire like kerosene; did not smell kerosene; saw a blue flame, but did not go out of the alley because of the smoke.

ROSE GOLDSMITH,

10 years of age, was examined as to her knowledge of the nature of an oath, and sworn. Knew Mr. Isaacson; was at a grocery a few days before the fire and saw Mrs. Isaacson; she said "her head would not be on her shoulders unless the whole of Fourth avenue went down;" knew Mrs. Isaacson about two years; Mrs. Isaacson was speaking to every one when she made this remark; witness was just coming out of the grocery; she spoke pretty loud; there were a good many people there; knew one or two people there; did not know their names; did not see any of them present; the grocery was next door to Isaacson's; it was near 4 o'clock; she had just commenced talking when witness came out; witness used to go through Isaacson's rooms to visit a friend; witness' mother heard what she said; "unless her head would not be on her shoulders the whole of Fourth avenue would go down," these were the words.

Counsel for the defense wanted the German of it, and Mr. Cameron objected. The Court allowed her to give the words, but nobody understood the mixture of Hebrew, German, and English.

Witness continued: Mrs. Isaacson stood quite near her when the threat was made; she was talking to folks in the street; neither witness nor her mother asked what she meant; had talked the matter over with her mother; her mother repeated the words to her, and she remembered them.

OFFICER YOUNGSON HALL

sworn: Testified that he arrested the parties; asked the woman why she set fire to the buildings; she replied that she wanted to; said she set fire to them with a candle; nothing was said about matches.

Cross-examined—Arrested her between 2 and 3, the day after the fire; had no warrant; she was pointed out to him; did not arrest her husband; came down to the Central Station with her; she was at the St. James, on Clark street, near Polk, when he arrested her; she was walking with him when she made confession; did not tell her to be careful what she said; told her she was arrested for arson; witness asked her in English why she fired the building; was certain witness understood English; told her she was arrested for arson before she said anything; alluded to the place she lived in; did not say where it was; could not get much out of her; carried her baby with her, and would not let witness carry it for her; she said she was burned out, but would say no more.

B. C. COCKS,

representing the Allemania Insurance Company of Pittsburg, sworn: Had a copy of the policy which Isaacson had.

Mr. Story said a copy was not evidence; had received no notice to produce the policy.

Witness continued: Never saw the defendant before; he had an insurance of $1,100 on his house.

Mr. Story insisted that no parol contract of insurance could be made, and no insurance could be proved without the document.

Mr. Frost replied that the suit was not on the policy, and that such evidence was admissible.

Witness: The defendant had insurance in that Company.

FIRE-WARDEN JOHN M'AULEY,

sworn: Knew Isaacson; talked to him about his insurance; defendant told him he was insured to the amount of $2,400 in companies he did not know.

Mr. Cameron said that two witnesses were absent, Mrs. Nathan and Joe Lewis. Mrs. Nathan was very sick, and could not come. The prosecution ended.

A witness came up and said he was afraid of being killed.

J. L. STONE

was summoned for the defense. Sworn: Was burned out, was in a cheese and butter factory in the country, and was burnt out July 4; knew Isaacson by sight for a year or two; knew where Isaacson lived; both witness' horses were in his stable; it was south of the oil-factory; knew Barnard Diltowski, who saw matches in Mrs. Isaacson's hands; saw him when the block from Twelfth to Taylor was burned; he was crying, and complained that his children were burned while he was getting potatoes for his cows; this was between 5 and 6 o'clock; said he had gone to find his children till this place was burned; witness was at No. 376 Clark street when the fire occurred, two blocks from Isaacson's; found the fire in the yard south of the oil-factory; as far as he could judge the fire was in the same barn with his horses; the stable door was locked on the inside; could not tell the house Isaacson lived in; the fire was in the yards; saw flame in the stables close by; the fire was in the yard, not the stables; saw Diltowski two hours later in a saloon under the old St. James Hotel; did not see either Isaacson or his wife there at the time of the fire.

Cross-examined—Knew Mr. Isaacson by sight; the family were strangers to him; did not know whether they were at the fire; was not a lawyer; had not been getting testimony for the defense; was sitting by the counsel, but did not prompt Court or counsel; brought the Jewish clothing; was not promised money for his testimony; had not received $100; did not know where Joseph Lewis was; Lewis was not sent away by witness; did not receive any sum of money; a gentleman had asked him to interfere to save Mr. Isaacson from being hung; was a Jew, but not a Samaritan, though he was acting from disinterested motives.

MOSES ABRAMS,

sworn: Had known the prisoner for six years; peddled with Isaacson on the day of the fire; started from his house early, and was with him from 8 till 10; at 10 o'clock started round selling blackberries, and came back to find Isaacson's house in ashes; was with Isaacson all that day; did not return to the house all that day; did not know whether he saved anything; did not see Mr. Isaacson after the fire; Isaacson owned two frame houses, two-story buildings; the houses were rented; was on Sherman street, between Polk and Taylor, when he heard of the fire.

Cross-examined—Lived at 237 Fourth avenue before the fire; Isaacson lived half a block from him; never worked for Isaacson; worked with him that day; while out sent one wagon home with a boy; did not know that boy's name; had seen the boy before.

JOHN F. MEGELSIN,

watchmaker, of No. 161 Van Buren street, knew Isaacson; saw him at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with previous witness, selling berries.

FREDERICK SIEG

testified to seeing him at about the same hour.

Christ. Volke told the same story.

Isaac Samuels saw him between 3 and 4 o'clock.

LOUIS LIMERICK

was working for Mr. Stone on the day of the fire; went to Isaacson's a little after noon to get Mr. Stone's horse; the stable door was locked; stayed there all the afternoon till the fire occurred; Mrs. Isaacson did not go to the stable; the door was locked, and Isaacson had the key; the fire was in the yard near the oil-factory; could not get through to get the horses; the barn was not on fire at that time; there was another woman with Mrs. Isaacson; saw Louis Isaacson there also; went to Clark street when the fire occurred; did not know what Mrs. Isaacson was doing; she remained on the stoop from noon till the fire occurred.

Cross-examined—Had worked for Mr. Stone seven months; Mr. Stone made cheese in the Town of Orland; knew Philip Stern, a blacksmith in that town; was in the city three weeks, driving Mr. Stone's team; had his team here about a week; Stone's horse was in the barn all this time and was burned; the fire was in the yard; a pile of boards in the yard was burning.

Re-direct—Saw nothing else burning in the yard.

MRS. SARAH DROJINSKY,

sworn: Was one of Isaacson's tenants; lived next door to him; sat about an hour and a half with Mrs. Isaacson; Mrs. Isaacson did not leave her seat from that time until the cry of fire was given; Mrs. Isaacson was very much alarmed; in one minute everything was in flames; it commenced all round; saw Limerick waiting at the house. Isaacson was not home; did not see him come back. There were several horses burned in the stable; the door was always kept wide open; Limerick could not get into the stable because it was so hot.

JACOB SCHILLABISKI

knew Isaacson; saw him ten or fifteen minutes before the fire, on Sherman street, peddling blackberries.

An effort was made to impeach the testimony of the prosecuting witness, but without success.

The defense having a number of additional witnesses yet to be heard, and the hour being late, the case was continued until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A WORD FOR OUR FIREMEN.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is doubtful if the views of outsiders should have any particular weight in the wide discussion in progress concerning the Fire Department of our city. But it is both curious and interesting to observe the singular drift of individual criticism, and, in the face of wholesale denunciation, it is well, if possible, to do away with a few of the unreasonable prejudices and thoughtless slanders to which the excitement of the time has given rise.

"Yours is a holiday Fire Department," said a gentleman from Detroit. "They are splendid fellows on a festive occasion, but as against the flames N. G."

"Have your opportunities been frequent and favorable for observing our fire-boys in action?" I inquired.

"Not frequent; but once is enough. I saw them running away from the fire and abandoning their engines to destruction."

"You are too fast, my good Michigander" (or perhaps I called him 'Gander without the Michi-); "and you are absurdly unjust. Admitting that a single company ran away, is it fair to blame the whole department for this one case of demoralization? But listen to the cause of the severely criticised stampede. Those boys stood grandly to their work until the explosion of an oil-factory covered themselves and their machine with a hellish shower of burning grease, and then what could they do but hastily desert? No, no, sir. I have seen our great department probably a hundred times in action, working faithfully, fearlessly, and with wonderful effect. Should not this fact prevail as against a solitary error, even supposing error to have had some hand in our last disaster? Believe me, you prejudiced critic, there is no finer body of men in the world than our Chicago firemen."

'Gander—I grant their being "fine;" it is my claim that they are nothing more. Why, individual members I have noticed are so good looking, and the generality of them are so "fine," as you put it, that we cannot shake the suspicion of their having been selected on the ground of personal appearance only.

W. E.—Surely, good looks, especially as they are evidence of vigorous health, and manly strength, are not objectionable in a fireman. Other things being equal, would you reject a man for any place in public service just because he happened to be handsome?

'Gander—Perhaps I might. I have no faith in beauty in a man. It disposes him to vanity, presumption, and kindred weaknesses. There (pointing to a pleasant-featured youth — it chanced to be McDermott, of the "Long-John" Company, who was sitting idly in front of a popular restaurant reading a religious tract), observe one of your dandy firemen. Small feet and shiny boots, slim hands with powerless fingers, grease on his hair, and a certain style about him which belongs to a first-class bar-keeper rather than to a rough-and-ready fighter of the flames.

W. E.—Here is C——, one of our veteran firemen, and one who knows the whole department thoroughly, and always watches its operations closely. Let us ask about this young man's record.

Mr. C.—That young fellow is one of the best boys in the service. He is skillful, brave, and quick, and, so far as I have seen, in all things equal to the oldest and the strongest. A clever youth also, as you might judge from his face.

'Gander—Inclined to happiness, I see.

Mr. C.—Not so. He cannot help his good looks very well; and who would have him? As to dress and neatness of appearance, he is not strikingly ahead of others, and it is a requirement, as part of the discipline of the department, that cleanliness and respectable attire be strictly observed. But there are no fops among them.

W. E.—Far from it. Those who know best about these glorious fellows unite in heartiest praise. "Skillful," "brave," "heroic," "grand," are among the words used to describe their daring deeds.

'Gander—O, fudge! They are probably your personal friends, and you feel bound to back them up.

W. E.—You are mistaken. I do not at this moment recall even a single acquaintance among "the blue-shirt boys," and my interest is not a personal one in any sense. I defend them in the name of justice, believing—nay, knowing—them to have been wronged.

'Gander—But suppose it were admitted that your doubtful heroes are not cowards, inefficients, and fops, what could you say in defense of their shameful want of hospitality? Think of those Bloomington boys—

W. E. (interrupting impatiently)—There you go again. Now hold. If it were true that a single company, or the part of one, had been somewhat remiss in courtesy, under circumstances most peculiar, why should the whole department be denounced and charged with general blame? The story, as read in the Bloomington view, is a libel, and passes belief. Believing it such from the first, I have done some considerable "investigating" on my own account, and find the tale, as I expected, a silly exaggeration of a trifling oversight on the part of some one else than members of the "Long John" Company. These good fellows are incapable of anything else than generosity, kindness of heart, self-denial, and friendly hospitality. The simple facts, as they come to us from one who positively knows, are these: Our generous Bloomington friends, who so promptly and kindly came to our rescue, were assigned to the "Long John" engine-house without any definite knowledge of the fact having reached the tired toilers at the fire; and even when the "Long John" boys, exhausted to the verge of dissolution, at last reached their lodgings, they were not in condition to understand, and did not really realize, that they were expected to play the part of hosts. If they noticed the presence of visitors at all, which is doubtful, all circumstances considered, it was not in the light of guests for whom they were expected to provide. The time was not favorable for introductions or explanations, it was scarcely an hour for "hob-nobbing," compliments, and discriminating courtesies, even among intimates, and so the weary heroes, half-unconscious of all else than gratitude for the end of the battle, and a longing for the refreshment of rest, tumbled hurriedly into their bunks, and instantly forgot the world in sleep. If the gallant country firemen wanted blankets on that fiery night of nineties, they certainly desired something that no other person in Chicago desired; but, wanting them, they should have had them beyond question. And undoubtedly they would have been furnished gladly had an idea of the want entered any one's mind. I venture to declare that there are no more sincerely polite and hospitable firemen in the world than the boys of the old "Long John." Even the handsome McDermott, whose good looks seem in your eyes to unfit him for active service in the Fire Department, would gladly lay his shiny head on the floor, and give up bed, blankets, and boots, if necessary, in the sacred cause of hospitality. But when one is actually unconscious of having guests, and knows nothing of their wants, how shall the blame be laid? The affair of the Bloomington boys being neglected arose from an unfortunate misapprehension, and it was nothing more.

The 'Gander gave a grunt of dissent, pronounced his opponent prejudiced and gullible, and, sullenly departing, terminated the conversation.

I respectfully submit it, by request, for the enlightenment and possible conversion of other ganders or geese that have raised their discordant voices against the fire-boys of Chicago.

Yours truly, WILD EDGERTON.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT THE ST. LOUIS CHIEF SAYS.

The St. Louis *Globe* has been interviewing Mr. Sexton, the Chief of the Fire Department, on the subject of the reported proposition to invite him to come to this city, concerning which he denied that any direct overtures had been made him. Still, he might leave St. Louis if offered much more than the $5,000 he is now receiving there.

Regarding the Chicago Department, the following conversation occurred:

Rep.—What do you think of the competency of the Fire Department of Chicago, as a whole?

Chief—They have got themselves into a fever of excitement just now, which is perfectly useless. They have got plenty of material there to work with, if it is judiciously applied.

Rep.—They have made a call for twenty-five more engines for the Department.

Chief—They are not necessary. If they judiciously employ those they have on hand now, they will meet all the requirements of the Department.

Rep.—What do you think of Chief Benner?

Chief—Marshal Benner is a competent and faithful officer, and the blame of that conflagration and that enormous loss is not attributable to him at all. I understand there has been a good deal of political maneuvering, with a view of putting in Bullwinkle, whose incompetency, I think, is perfectly apparent. All this hue and cry against Benner is uncalled for and without any justification. I think Benner is the best fire engineer they have in Chicago, and I think he can easily clear himself of all the imputations and reflections that have been thrown upon him by the Chicago papers. All this excitement is only temporary.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The Citizens' Committee appointed to plead with the City Fathers are entirely satisfied with the response made to their requests, and there will not, probably, have to be another meeting of their number. But one suggestion made at the popular meeting at McCormick's Hall has been passed by as yet. This was the appointing a committee from the Common Council to confer with an equal number of citizens, to be appointed by the officers of the citizens' meeting, to discuss plans for the better working of the Fire Department. As many of the Council have already expressed a willingness to do this, this request also will probably be granted.

EFFECT OF THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

A TRIBUNE reporter, calling at the office of Wright & Tyrrell, the well-known real estate loan agents, asked Judge Wright the question: Will the extension of the fire-limits have a tendency to strengthen the confidence of Eastern capitalists in Chicago?

Judge Wright—I am sure it will have that effect, as showing them that we shall, eventually, have a well-built city. There is now no lack of confidence on the part of capitalists in the soundness of loans on Chicago real estate. Since the fire of last Tuesday I have received four different sums from Boston to place here. Of course, the best security is required. Eastern capital is conservative, but not distrustful.

Woman-Suffrage.

The London *Daily News* says a memorial, signed by upward of 13,000 women of the United Kingdom, has been presented to Mr. Disraeli, praying that he will give his support to the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. The list is headed by Florence Nightingale, followed by Harriet Martineau, Mary Carpenter, Lady Anna Gore Langton, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Miss Thackeray, Miss Anna Swanwick, and many other ladies eminent for their intellectual attainments and social position. The Premier, in his reply, expressed himself as much honored by such an offering. A similar memorial has been sent to Mr. Gladstone.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Great Chicago Fire Responsible for Their Failure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—In conformity with an order made by Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court, Jay Cooke & Co. to-day presented a statement of the causes that led to the suspension of the firm. The statement filed by the bankrupts in the office of Joseph Mason, Register in Bankruptcy, detailed at great length the various partners of the firm, their financial condition prior to Jan. 1, 1871, and their operations in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds and other securities.

THE FOLLOWING ABSTRACT

of the latter is somewhat interesting:

"The firm, up to the formation of the last partnership, in '71, enjoyed a most prosperous business. Their profits were immense, and they believed that their reputation and credit, with the capital they had in the business, authorized them to undertake operations of great magnitude. In addition to their large negotiations of Government securities, they had conducted an extensive business in negotiating railroad bonds and in making advances upon railroad bonds and paper, as well as the ordinary business of counting and negotiation of other securities; in all such cases they had been eminently successful and made large profits.

"On the 1st of January, 1871, some of these undertakings were in progress, and were continued by the new firm, particularly those with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies, although, at that time,

THE RAPID SALE

of the Northern Pacific bonds had more than supplied the Company with funds for the building of its road, and had left over $1,000,000 on deposit with Jay Cooke & Co., and it was not anticipated that any advance would be made to, or required by, the Northern Pacific Company. It was not until about July 1, 1872, that any considerable advances were made to that Company. In September, 1871, the sales of bonds of that Company were about $1,500,000, with every indication of their exceeding $2,000,000 in October, had not the

PANIC CONSEQUENT UPON THE CHICAGO FIRE

destroyed all market for railroad bonds for the time being, and although the sales during November were quite considerable, and in January, 1873, had again reached over $1,000,000, yet again they were almost stopped by the various influences then at work against the railroads of the country, culminating during the spring and summer of 1873, in about the total destruction of the credit of railroad securities. We had sold over $23,000,000 of these bonds, and we believed, with a fair condition of the money market and the return of a fair measure of confidence, the remaining six or seven millions of these bonds could be sold in a very short time, and thus our advances would have been speedily canceled, as the Board of Directors had closed the loan at $30,000,000, and were contemplating other future financial arrangements.

OTHER ADVANCES.

"We had also advanced $1,500,000 upon $1,750,000 of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's stock, and over $1,500,000 on other securities of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company.

"Our suspension was, therefore, simply caused by the rapid culmination of the panic, and by our want of preparation for the same by not utilizing as collateral a portion, at least, of the real estate bonds and stocks lying idle in our vaults, on which a sufficient amount should have been borrowed to meet all obligations until the skies brightened and the bonds could be sold again sufficient to relieve us."

THE HIGHEST CELEBRATION IN THE WORLD.

In explanation of what follows, it should be stated that last year a gentleman in this city presented a flag to the miners on Mt. Lincoln, Col., and the one next to it, for their 4th of July celebration. He has just received the following account of their ceremonies on the recent 4th, under date of Dudley, July 6:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the flag kindly presented by you to the miners of Mts. Lincoln and Bross waved from the pinnacle of Mt. Lincoln,

15,000 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA,

July 4. Amongst those represented were many of the influential business men of this section of Colorado, of whom a portion can be named: H. R. Wolcott, Superintendent of the B. & C. Smelting Company of Colorado; J. B. Cass, of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company; and W. S. Smith, of the Mt. Lincoln Smelting Works Company at Dudley. A more glorious day for a mountain-trip could not have been vouchsafed. An early start had been arranged. The variety of vehicles and modes of progression were well adapted to the occasion, although they might not have been greatly enjoyed by one unaccustomed to the necessary adjuncts of a mountain-trip. Amongst them could be numbered the noble horse and patient jack, traveling side by side, feeling all caste was lost in the glorious object in which they were engaged. The trip was vastly enjoyed by all, especially the snowballing by the way, which was doubly pleasant when one thought of the sweltering humanity in other less-favored localities.

Arriving at the pinnacle, and having been joined by many a sturdy and honest miner en route, we found a large concourse of people assembled. Everything being in readiness, amidst cheers and songs, the glorious emblem of our National Union was flung to the breeze. Amongst those standing near were many a

STURDY SAILOR AND SOLDIER MINER,

whose quick-drawn breath and glistening eye spoke of battles past in which their arms had been raised in defense of that dear flag, cherished so lovingly by all; feeling that a more appropriate place could not be found than upon this, the highest peak of the American Continent, for placing the "Star-Spangled Banner," which has lifted itself high in its beauty, even while it has been insulted and trailed in the dust,—coming from under the cloud brighter and purer for its baptism in blood.

No sooner had the ceremony of raising the flag been accomplished than the eye wandered in awe and rapture over the grandeur and beauty of the scene spread out before it. Looking off a hundred miles to the east, across the beautiful South Park, decked in its summer verdure, Pike's Peak reared its lofty crest above the range of Wasatch Mountains, to the west, a cloud of smoke shut in, as with a veil, the prospect; to the north, peak after peak arrested the eye, the most prominent being Gray's and Irwin's.

After a few short and appropriate speeches and three hearty cheers for Gov. Bross, the donor of the flag, and the day we celebrate, upon invitation of that prince of good fellows, Capt. Plummer, the veteran prospector and original discoverer of silver in this section, the descent was commenced towards the Moose mine, where a splendid collation had been provided by the

FORETHOUGHT OF THE LADIES.

After the more substantial portion of the feast had been consumed, a pleasant hour was passed in appropriate toasts and responses. The veteran pioneer-prospector, Lyman Fay, was introduced as the orator of the day, who delivered an elegant and classic address, abounding in happy thoughts and allusions. The day then being so far spent, a hasty visit was made into the mine, where our eyes were dazzled with the view of thousands of dollars of glittering mineral, which gave us but a dim idea of the vast wealth lying hidden in the heart of Mts. Lincoln and Bross, waiting but the coming of capital and labor to develop this, the richest primeval section of Colorado.

It was with many regrets that this, as acknowledged by all, one of the pleasantest and happiest days, should so soon, apparently, have come to an end. After many thanks to those who had so bountifully and generously provided for the comfort and pleasure of all, the party slowly descended, and arrived safely, without accident, at the place of starting. C.

A Remarkable Vessel.

The bark Adventure, one of the two vessels commanded by Capt. James Cook, at the time of his second voyage round the world, is still afloat and sailing between London, Eng., and Georgetown, Demerara. She is more than 100 years old; history giving as the date of her departure from Plymouth, Eng., with the Resolution, Capt. Cook's flag-ship, the 13th of July, 1772. She is staunch and full built forward, and carries a good cargo of sugar, which is laden directly in contact with her timbers, as she has no ceiling. In beating up and down the Demerara River she not unfrequently out-sails her modern rivals, notwithstanding her inelegant lines.

THE WALKER WILL.

Testimony of the Oldest Son of the Deceased.

The Walker will case was again resumed this morning in the County Court. The attendance was not large, and all concerned appeared to go about the business in a sleepy kind of way.

MR. BUCKINGHAM

was again placed under cross-examination by Mr. Swett. The list of property was read over to him, and witness remembered that there were also 96¼ feet on Wabash avenue, and 176 feet on Jackson street, where the present Matteson House stands.

JUDGE SKINNER,

at this point, came into court to explain a portion of his evidence. He had forgotten that the following telegram had been received by him while in Florida:

MARCH 14.

Walker's title all right except one judgment for $30,000 appealed to the Supreme Court; bail secured by lot corner Wabash avenue and Randolph street; title clear and bail; Walker will secure the Connecticut Mutual by it also. Shall I close it in that way?
ANSON SPERRY.

To which witness replied as follows:

Consult with Isham, but don't close Walker and Hill loan without informing Company fully, and having their advice. I don't dare decide at this distance.
MARK SKINNER.

The telegram meant that Sperry should consult Isham as his relative and confidential friend, not as the attorney of the Connecticut Mutual. The charter of that Company absolutely prohibited them from taking a second lien on any property whatever.

The witness here produced the mortgages countersigned by Walker, and other documents connected with the loan to Walker and Hill.

BUCKINGHAM CONTINUES.

Mr. Buckingham's cross-examination was then resumed; money was badly wanted by Walker in April, 1874; therefore, Isham went to Buffalo, and witness accompanied him. Isham had friends there, and it was thought that he could help Walker and Hill in case the loan could not be secured from the Connecticut Mutual. They had powers of attorney. [Witness read the documents, which were duly signed by Walker.] Walker left the collection of rents for barns, etc., to the man Cameron, who probably collected little or nothing. Walker saw that the Wauson Stage Line was running him in the ground with debt. After Walker was hurt Cameron wrote for money, as some attachments had been sworn out against the Stage Line; sold the barn and lot, and Walker expended $4,000 in meeting the debt. The steamboat was also running Walker in debt. Relative to the brickyard firm of Walker & Cutting, Mr. Buckingham stated that the concern owed Walker $128,000.

The witness further stated that Mr. Walker was a loser in the wood business, in the pickle business, and on nearly all outside property. In explanation of this Mr. Buckingham stated that it was Mr. Walker's habit to place some distressed friend of his upon the farm; then he would pay the taxes and help to carry the man along. On the Au Sable farm he paid the taxes for several years, and all at once the tenant cleared out because, he said, the house was too bad to live in; that same man went straight away and bought another farm out of what he made, but Walker never got a cent out of it. That was in 1869. The present tenant had paid Mr. Walker $600 in the spring, the only money he ever got from there.

The witness, on being questioned, said that Mr. Walker appeared to talk a great deal about his accident, and, since that period, his bodily health appeared to decline. He could not state what particular portion of his frame was injured, but there was a general shock to the system.

The Court rose at half-past 12 o'clock.

Judge Wallace resumed his seat on the bench of the County Court at 2 o'clock.

NEGOTIATING THE LOAN.

Mr. Buckingham, on further cross-examination, said that he considered Mr. Walker fully capable of understanding the document granting him power-of-attorney when he went to Buffalo; he perfectly understood the necessity there was for procuring the money. Witness had done a good deal of detail work in regard to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; saw Maj. Sperry, acting for the Company, several times; never told Maj. Sperry that he considered Mr. Walker to be in an imbecile state of mind and incapable of executing a binding trust deed. He laid aside the figuring on the blotting paper, showing Walker's absence of mind, at the suggestion of Amos Walker. [A question as to whether said Amos Walker was not having an eye toward inheriting some of M. O. Walker's property was objected to, and objection was sustained.] He reported to Walker three times a week for eighteen months relative to the business; did not regard him as being insane; did not believe he ever was insane; continued to report to him up to the time of his death; was general agent for Walker during seven or eight years; was employed as his confidential general agent at such price as witness might see fit to charge Walker. Said he wanted witness to manage his business, and would pay whatever he thought fit. Never settled with him for claims against the estate in compensation of services. The man Lewis, who was present when Walker talked to witness about Amos, at the office, was a tale-bearer between the office and the house; witness looked upon him as such; he was a carpenter who had done some work around the premises. When witness said that M. O. Walker was not insane, he meant that he was not a candidate for the Insane Asylum; did not consider him insane; did not consider that his mind was weakening. Besides the accidents already spoken of, Walker was, about a year before the fire,

TOSSED BY A BULL,

and pretty badly hurt. Another time he was hurt while getting on the rear of a moving train; he was dragged some distance.

Q.—Did you consider that the tossing by the bull affected Mr. Walker's brain?

A.—It must have given him a considerable shock physically and mentally; Walker stated that he was flung 10 feet into the air; did not know how long after being tossed by a bull a man's brain would become affected; thought that Mr. Walker's mind was somewhat broken after the fall into the pit; thought that when the body began to fail the mind generally followed suit; the fall into the pit was the culmination of Mr. Walker's physical disasters. His dragging by a train, tossing by a bull, etc., all came out subsequently; that was all he could tell about his mind.

MR. OTIS WALKER,

the eldest of the heirs, was next called.

Mr. Swett made objection, on the ground that the youth was a legatee. He cited the statute in support of his objection, which was overruled.

The witness was then sworn: Was a son of the late M. O. Walker; was employed in the Union National Bank until the last day of July; stopped working on account of the present suit; since Nov. 25, 1872, his father did not come down town more than two or three times a week, owing to his health. His brother and himself were the only children. Mr. Walker always treated them well up to 1869; could not say that his father had ever treated him unkindly until 1871. He never was in a house of ill-fame in his life; he pawned his watch on one occasion, but it was for the purpose of sending money to his brother, who was at Racine College, and needed some for expenses. One day last August his father came out of his room and said: "See here, you, young man, what have you been doing?" Witness said he had been doing nothing; his father then said, "What the devil have you been fooling around bad women for?" Witness denied the charge. Mrs. Whipple, a colored woman who did work around the house, was present, and it was she who told Mr. Walker that she had seen witness in a house of ill-fame. Mr. Walker asked her what she meant, or if she had heard what witness said; she said "Yes;" then witness asked her what she meant by telling a lie so outrageous; she "took it all back;" his father also told witness that Mrs. Morton had told him of it. During the last year of his father's life his memory was very much impaired; in March, 1871, he was physically reduced to a very low condition; he never got in or out of the carriage without assistance. Mrs. Morton came to Walker's house, whether by invitation or otherwise witness could not say, in 1868 or 1869; she acted as housekeeper; knew nothing more as to her identity; came to the house once before witness' mother died to see the cook, Lizzie Smith; his mother died in March, 1866; he and his brother were with her when she died at Havana, Cuba. In 1870, Mrs. Morton left the house; his father told witness that he had sent her away; he said he did not want her at all; she came back, however, soon afterward, and remained ever since. She told witness a number of times that nobody should see his father unless she knew about it. She told witness that she opened all Mr. Walker's letters, and witness saw her do it; she began opening the letters Nov. 25, 1873; he was then confined to his bed. Mrs. Morton told his father several things about the alleged conduct of witness; almost every night something was raked up about him; last summer the books were behind at the bank, and for two months he had to work at night. He had not been long so engaged when his father told him, "You must be in this house before 9 o'clock to-night;" told him it was impossible; said he did not believe that he (Otis) worked at the bank so late; witness told him it was easy to find out by inquiry. It was Mrs. Morton who told him witness was not working. Mr. Walker made several inquiries, but it was hard to satisfy him. Mrs. Morton sometimes told him one thing and sometimes another; said witness had been ransacking his desk; that he had killed a favorite horse with fast driving. He was actually looking for an insurance-policy that Mr. Walker wanted to see; these things occurred so frequently that home became rather disagreeable, and to escape persecution, witness frequently dined at the Matteson House; several other stories, of not so much importance, had been told about him.

The witness said that during the last three months of his father's life, Mrs. Morton never gave him an opportunity of being alone with him. She generally remained in the room under pretext of attending to his wants.

At this point the court adjourned until this morning.

Wife-Murder, and Suicide.

Franklin, (O.), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Since the 21st of January last the temperance people of this town have been valiantly fighting "King Alcohol," and every saloon was closed but one, and that one was selling only "by the package," when at the spring election a Mayor and new members of the Town Council were elected, whose work has resulted in opening all the whisky-shops in town and releasing Monger from jail.

This has culminated in John Kaizer killing his wife last night and then killing himself. For several years Kaizer has abused his wife when under the influence of liquor, so that his wife has repeatedly been to the saloon-keepers and besought them not to sell her husband liquor. Within the past month, on the reopening of the saloons, she has been around again, making the same request, and was told by the proprietors that so long as he paid for his whisky they should sell it to him.

On appealing to the authorities some three weeks since, for protection, assuring them that she was afraid of her life, when her husband was in liquor, she was told to go home and all would be well, but on returning to her home she was attacked by her husband, and in his abuse he broke three of her ribs. Within three days she had made the same appeal to the same party, and this time was told to go home and make peace with her husband.

Kaizer has always been a good mechanic, and has in the past made a good living for his family and accumulated a valuable property, had a nice wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an interesting family of six children, all of whom were respected and esteemed highly by their nearest neighbors and all who knew them.

He having contracted the habit of drinking to excess, he has neglected his business and invariably abused his family when in liquor, and has frittered away all of his property, so that the whisky-dealers have the satisfaction of not only getting all the property, but the lives of father and mother, with six helpless children thrown upon the county.

The woman Kaizer promised in his early manhood to "cherish and love," last night, after the labors and fatigues of the day in supporting her dependent family, went to her bed to rest with all her young children around her sleeping, unconscious of danger. At 1 o'clock K. came into her room without disturbing her, put a pistol to her ear and sent the ball through her brain, and she was found just as she lay without having moved a muscle. He then fired at his own head, but, missing his aim, only wounded his ear. The second attempt was more successful, the contents of the pistol passing entirely through his head, and he dropped dead by the side of the bed.

Kaizer was buried to-day, in the Potter's Field. Mrs. Kaizer will be followed, to-morrow, by her children and the good people of the town to lay her away in her rest from her trials and sorrows.

If there is any law in Ohio left that can reach this case, we propose to go for the whisky ring and compel them to disgorge for the support of these destitute orphans.

The New Illinois Capitol.

Magie, of the Canton *Register*, writing from Springfield, says that there is an idea prevalent that the next Legislature will meet in the new State-House. He says: "I understand the State-House Commissioners give encouragement to this idea. I simply give it as my opinion that it will do no such thing. It will take two years yet to finish the State House, and another year to put the grounds surrounding it into decent, respectable shape."

FINANCIAL.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON CHIcago real estate; sums of $3,500, $1,500, $4,000, and $3,000. W. E. FURNESS, 152 Monroe-st.

BANK OF CHICAGO—PARTIES HOLDING CLAIMS against said bank please to communicate with MATTOCKS & MASON, attorneys, 533 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$40,000 WORTH OF FIRST-LIEN PURchase money notes, secured by lots at South Englewood, in sums to suit, from $150 up to $5,000; notes are ⅓ on actual cash value. I will guarantee the notes where rate of interest is not exorbitant. ROBERT C. GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000 on good city property on application of owners. Apply to JOHN W. MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Tribune Building.

MONEY—TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, etc.—Loans, in sums not exceeding $5,000 to one concern, can be obtained by parties in good mercantile standing, on their own paper, for three or four months, at lowest bank interest. All communications strictly confidential, and promptly answered. Address, with full name, stating amount and time desired, O. H. COX, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN THE city or Cook County. F. C. TAYLOR, 136 Clark-st.

PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES, $1,000 TO $8,500 each, for sale at reasonable rates. Will make good investments. J. L. McKEEVER, 286 State-st.

SHORT-TIME PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$200 TO $1,000, FOR SIX MONTHS OR less, on city or suburban property, first or second mortgages. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO LOAN—ONE SUM OF $1,000, ON CHICAGO real estate, and larger sums for 3 to 5 years. Secured paper wanted. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,700 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY; also other sums. HENSHAW & LYMAN, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,500 FOR FIVE YEARS; $1,200 FOR three years. Wanted—first lien purchase-money notes. J. D. HARVEY, 95 Washington-st.

$5,000. $2,000 ON HAND TO LOAN OR TO buy good trust deed or second paper. J. W. FAY, 210 LaSalle-st.

$20,000 WANTED—I HAVE AN APPLICAtion for a loan of $20,000, on 40 acres of land adjoining city, worth $80,000. M. L. WHITMAN, 208 LaSalle-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN 2 OR 3 SUMS, AT 9 per cent, on improved property. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FINE SUBURBAN LOT TO EXCHANGE FOR a good piano, or first-class furniture. W. A. A. PERKINS, 167 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—100x180 ON CORNER FORTY-sixth-st. and Woodlawn-av., 1½ blocks from station, for good brick residence, South or West Side.

Fine 2-story brick and basement, 9 or 10 rooms, fine neighborhood, West Side, south of Madison-st., for good farm.

A beautiful residence at Lawndale, for South Chicago improved or unimproved.

1½-story cottage and lot, 50x125, at Maplewood, for cottage and lot near centre of business.

A fine improved farm, good house, barns, etc., only 60 miles from city, for improved or unimproved at Englewood, Normal, Auburn.

2-story frame and brick basement house and barn on Park-av., for good farm in Illinois, northwest from city.

Call and leave description of your property you want to exchange. WILLISTON & GARLICK, 171 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS FOR HORSE and buggy, or team and wagon; business doing from $20 to $40 per day. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., basement. FRANK BAKER.

TO EXCHANGE—13-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, lot 29x125, good barn, every modern improvement, on Warren-av., near Union Park, all clear, for a dwelling and lot on Michigan or Wabash-avs., south of Twenty-second-st. Will assume $5,000 to $8,000 mortgage. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 145 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED, VACANT, UNincumbered city lots for equity in dwelling on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Advertiser wants a winter residence and must have a positive bargain. R 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 246 ACRES, LOCAtion fine and healthy, near Memphis, Tenn., and a few thousand dollars in cash for property in Chicago or suburbs. Call or address A. B. NEWKIRK, Hyde Park, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A NEW AND GOOD UNincumbered house and lot on West Side to exchange for either a lot or house and lot well located on South Side, in or outside the burned district, incumbered or unincumbered. Inquire at 51 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL PIECES OF CITY property for farms; also farms for city property. HENSHAW & LYMAN, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS, GOOD TITLE, for house on leased lot, or any kind of good business personal property in city or country. Y 65, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE UNINCUMBERED real estate and cash for lumber, brick, or mill-work. I also want a horse and buggy. Address N 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY AND merchandise, 10 farms. L. C. COFFIN, 191 Clark-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FINE grain-farm of 444 acres, situated 25 miles from Danville and near railroad; prefer property located south of Fortieth-st. and east of Wabash-av.; would assume incumbrance or pay difference; no incumbrance on farm. BROWN & HARTOR, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—DIAMONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR real estate, well-located lots. Address J O H, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE TWO GOOD DRUG STORES, part cash balance real estate. Exchange office, Room 2, No. 113 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—47½x106 EAST FRONT, ON STATE-ST. about 200 feet north of Harrison-st., $25,000.
50x164 on State-st., east front, south and near the corner of Harrison. Cheap.
60x100 on the northeast corner of State-st. and Eldridge court, $30,000.
50x104 east front, on State-st. fronting Eldridge court, one of the best locations on the street, $25,000. Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, No 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IF PURchaser wishes—2-story house, 90 Wilcox-av.
Two-story house (built for two families), Waubansia-av., near Wicker Park.
Cottage on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st.
This property is for sale at 20 per cent less than its real value. S. F. NORTON, Room 20 Times Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, at a great bargain—The residence and grounds known as the Winslow Homestead. Large dwelling-house, barns, green-house, grapery, &c. Three acres of land under highest cultivation. North of and near city limits on North Clark-st. Horse-cars every 12 minutes. F. C. TAYLOR, 136 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner of Madison-st.
Michigan-av., southwest corner of Harrison-st.
Michigan-av., southwest corner of Congress-st.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV. — 3-STORY AND basement marble-front house and lot on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., at a bargain if taken at once. Complete and in perfect order. A choice, cheap, and elegant residence. Possession when desired. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—150x165, EAST FRONT, ON MICHigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. No better residence property in the city; or would also make a fine place for a church. Terms very easy, and price low. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., LEXINGton, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down. Might furnish a little if needed. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Lexington-st. and Western-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT A BARgain one 2-story house of 9 rooms; one cottage of six rooms. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ANY PART OF 80 feet on the east side of State-st., in the burnt district. SWEET, 4 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE ON Michigan av., near Thirteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$6,500—51x100 FEET, WITH 12-ROOM dwelling, on corner of Harrison and Morgan-sts. Want an offer on 12-room new brick dwelling, lot 26x130; good barn; every modern improvement, on Monroe-st., near Wood. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOTS ON WABASH, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-ninth-st. and Great South Park; accessible by 30 daily passenger trains. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant business and residence property in Chicago and suburbs. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $4,500—EASY TERMS—I WILL sell a beautiful new 2-story and basement brick house and lot in the finest part of South Side, in Cottage Grove. See OWNER, at 832 Cottage Grove-av., from 3 to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BRICK HOUSE, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, with barn, at a bargain. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—CHOICE PROPERTY fronting on South Park. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—310X206 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., with improvements; renting for $4,500. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS, EACH 25x125 FEET, FRONTing Wallace, Sherwin, and Wilson-sts.; outside fire limits. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av.—Beautiful lots adjoining south city limits. Low prices; easy terms; title perfect. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., JUST EAST OF CENtral Park, a new 7-room cottage, with lot. Price only $2,500; on monthly payments. Will take a good buggy-horse as first payment. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES TO SELL OR RENT—I HAVE several excellent new brick houses with all modern improvements, with barns, &c., in choice locations, which I will rent or sell on reasonable terms. Inquire at 57 State, or 1281 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NOT HALF PRICE—A NEW 2-story house with store, that cost $1,100, to be sold for $500; lease 2½ years at $5 a month, No. 217 Larrabee-st. The reason for selling is that the owner is in New Buffalo, Mich. For information call at 828 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places on the South Side; large yard and nice grounds; can be bought at a sacrifice; must be seen to be appreciated. 1092 Indiana-av., or H. A. DAVIS, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2-STORIES, STORE FRONT, and stable, very cheap; $450. 357 Third-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, BRICK BASEment, at Cottage Grove; can be had at a bargain. Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAT NEW TWO-story brick, Forrest-av., $6,000; equity, $2,800; a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PIECE OF BOULEvard property, worth $20,000; will take cheaper property. HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME IMPROVED BUSIness property on South and West Sides, at a bargain. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—40X180 FEET ON LAKE-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—60 FEET ON WEST Washington-st. near Leavitt-st., can give long time to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE 15 ROOMS, BRICK basement, lot 28x125, 2-story barn, two blocks west of Lincoln Park; will take part in good suburban lots. D. OLMSTEAD, Room 12, 79 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN 80 ACRES ON NEW Danville & Vincennes R. R., ½ mile from Homewood Station. A rare chance for a sub-division on which from 200 to 300 per cent profit can be made; will require $2,000 cash, balance easy. Parties want money. WILLISTON & GARLICK, 171 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Stony Island-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A CHOICE PIECE OF property on Oak-st., near Hyde Park depot, containing six acres, which can be sold entire or in single lots to suit at a great reduction on old prices. Parties seeking lots to build on or a good investment would do well to see us. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 70 ACRES, SECTION 10, 40, 13, high and dry, covered with a fine grove of young trees. Fine graveled road direct to this property, ⅝ of a mile from depot; only 3 miles from city limits. Parties seeking investment will find this an excellent chance. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAWNDALE, THREE NEW COTtage homes and lots with lake water, near the depot, terms made to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$200—A BLOCK IN THORNTON, SUBdivided into lots 25x125, (50 lots). This is a speculation at the price. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE OF LAND, WITH FRAME house, one mile west of city limits, and south of Madison-st.; the land is highly cultivated, and has a large number of fruit-trees and small fruits; this is a rare chance to secure a good, pleasant country home, at a reasonable price, within driving distance from the Court-House. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS HOUSE and lot in Evanston, on easy terms. Address A B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of Hyde Park. Two-story frame, 11 rooms, with lot 50x150, two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situated on Madison-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on premises.

FOR SALE—OR WILL GIVE TWO PARK RIDGE lots to the first man that will build a $700 house. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — HOUSES AND LOTS AT SOUTH ENglewood, Morgan Park, and Kenwood; lots cheap. E. L. BRAINERD, Room 28, Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BARN, AND 4 lots at Park Ridge; beautiful shrubbery; $2,000—$500 down, balance monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES land at Hobart, 32 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad; price $575; $150 cash, balance $8 monthly. Office days, Saturday and Monday. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 8, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by steam-cars; commutation fare 6½ cents. Shade-trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 350 gallons per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this property. Price of lots from $475 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—COTTAGE AND 3 LOTS; $1,500, only $500 down and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Shown free.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY IN Chicago by a New York capitalist. Will owners confidentially address, with description, price, and terms, INVESTMENT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY SUBURBAN PROPERTY—A small house and lot on monthly payments of $15; fare not to exceed 20 cents per day. Address G. F. HIGGINSON, 255 North Clark-st.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE-FRONT HOUSE between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of Wabash-av.; modern improvements; must be a bargain for cash. State price and location. Address R 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED BUSINESS OR DWELLing property for unimproved in desirable location; would assume incumbrance. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE — FOR CASH, IMproved inside property of value of $50,000 to $100,000; must be bargains. J. D. HARVEY, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, TWO RESIDENCES on the South Side, east of State-st.; one worth from $3,000 to $8,000 and one from $10,000 to $18,000. Call at once or address L. A. CHASE, 102 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—PIANOS THAT WERE not moved during the fire, and therefore perfect and uninjured; will sell at damage prices. Some Estey Organs a little marred we will sell lower. 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State. N. E. MATHEWS & CO.

WANTED—2 END-MEN, TAMBOURINE AND bones, one serio-comic lady vocalist, two lady danseuses, four general performers well up in variety business. Apply immediately, between 9 and 12 p. m., to GASNEYS BROTHERS, Commercial Hotel. N. B.—Those that can play brass preferred.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SEASONED LUMber in good condition; will be sold cheap to an early applicant, at Rooms 4, 5, and 6 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—15,000 OR 20,000 OLD BRICK, AND A mason to lay same into wall. Room 18, Honore Block.

WANTED—50,000 GOOD BUILDING BRICK; WILL pay in good suburban property clear of incumbrance, at cash value. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 27.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY HANDSOME BUGGY OR FAMILY horse. He trotted last season when 4 years of age in Dexter Park in 2:51; he has a splendid long mane and tail; his color is a sorrel, and the most timid persons can drive him; and he is only parted with as the present owner has no further use for him; he is warranted sound and kind, and he will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at the Farmer Hotel, No. 909 State-st. It is the property of a private person.

A KIMBALL JUMP-SEAT BUGGY (SEAT 2 OR 4); a nice road wagon, end spring, yacht box, open; a single set fine harness, and the finest ladies' driving horse in the city, for $150; perfectly gentle anywhere you put her; work single or double; good under the saddle, and A 1 in every respect. Call before 12 or after 6 p. m. 177 Walnut-st.

AS OUR BUGGIES HAVE BEEN SLIGHTLY damaged by moving in consequence of late fire, we will sell without regard to cost. Buggies formerly at $330 and $325, for $200 and $225. FLETCHER & LAZEAR. 36 Adams-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, road-wagons, etc., at low prices, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

AUCTION—WILLIAM A. BUTTERS WILL SELL horses and carriages, at 198 East Washington-st., every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m. Also, carriages at private sale.

FOR SALE—A DARK CREAM PONY WITH BEAUtiful white mane and tail, stylish, and perfectly sound, and perfectly broken to both saddle and harness. Will sell same for $100, and give any responsible party the privilege of trying him a week before paying for him if desired; 8 years old; afraid of nothing, and safe for any child to ride or drive. W. B. RICH, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGgy, very cheap. Inquire of F. H. REVELL, 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTER, 7 years old, 16 hands, kind and all right. A fair trial given. Inquire 206 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE-GAITED IMPROVING young trotter, Blue Skin; has no record; can put in heats below 40. WILLIAMSON, 930 Wabash-av., or at Dexter Park during the races.

FOR SALE—AM BURNED OUT, AND WILL SELL my horse Barney and road-wagon. Horse is 7 years old, dark bay, weight 1,040, 16 hands high; is perfectly gentle, and is without spot or blemish, and will trot his mile (not half-mile) in 2:50 on the road; wagon with top and perfectly new; will sell rig complete for cash, or trade for short-time paper, secured. Address N 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP-BUGGIES AT COST. Also, 1 second-hand top-buggy and 2 second-hand delivery-wagons, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW SIDE-BAR road wagon, finest in the city, or exchange for side-bar top buggy that will seat two, new or nearly so, and of good make and finish. FULLER'S Stable, Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY, SUITABLE FOR one or two horses; will sell very low for cash. 1182 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LITTLE PONY, CHEAP FOR cash, or would exchange for horse or buggy, at depot northwest corner Carroll and Union-sts.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS TO TRADE for a job of carpentering; must be done immediately. CHAPIN, 214 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD, LIGHT, SECONDhand express or grocery-wagon. 354 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SPAN OF BAY PONIES, sound and kind; also new and second-hand open and top-buggies, and one fine pony-phaeton; also horses and buggies sold on commission at 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY FOR $225; A good rig. If you want a bargain call at Centre Avenue Stable on Madison-st., near Centre-av., and ask to see No. 44.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, &c., removed from the St. James to No. 11 Lake-st., at cost until further notice. P. L. SMITH.

I WANT TO BUY AT ONCE, CHEAP FOR CASH, a good second-hand truck for single horse. F. S. HANSOM, New England Mills, 145 and 147 West Lake-st.

NEW PAIR HORSE EXPRESS WAGON, IRON hubs, shafts, etc.; cost $280; will sell for $200 cash. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st.

P. L. SMITH HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF carriages to 11 Lake-st., and offers them at cost a few days to reduce stock.

THE HANDSOMEST MATCHED TEAM OF PONies, harness, and carriage in this city; fast, and afraid of nothing; will be sold a bargain. H C T, No. 1 Groveland-court, Vincennes-av., or Room 6, 51 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, EITHER new or second-hand, in exchange for good Iowa land. Address H C, Algona, Iowa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, with fixtures worth $1,200, for sale; will take good suburban lots in part payment. CHEESEMAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

A NICELY FITTED UP SAMPLE-ROOM FOR sale, half a block from Sherman House, with monthly lease on fixtures. For further information apply at 119 East Randolph-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A SALOON AND fixtures, doing a good business at present. 46 West Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge.

A STORE OF NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS FOR sale; good connections; well located on leading street; reasons for selling, ill-health. JAMES F. STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN CAN WITH A FEW hundred dollars buy a half interest in an old established business that will pay a moderate fortune in three years. Call or address 81 South Clark-st., Room 29.

A BARBER-SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, doing a good business; a good home for a man with family. For particulars address THOMAS STRANG, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED RETAIL STORE IN fancy goods, etc., on the West Side, for sale; cash required, about $2,000. For particulars, apply to P 87, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE, OWING TO sickness—The old-established business of THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st.; or will take in two working partners; one of the best money-making chances in the city.

CASH AND GOOD PAPER WANTED FOR A first-class drug store on South Side; or will take improved or unimproved suburban property in lieu of paper. Address X 78, Tribune office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—CHEAP; LEASE AND fixtures of well-established yard, with railroad track; also, at less than half-price, 7-ton and 4-ton platform scales, besides those in yard. Inquire of C. B. BRIGHAM, Room 7, 130 Dearborn-st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE IN GOOD RUNNING order; rent $35 per month; stock and fixtures, horses, harness, and wagon for sale; good reason for selling; $275. Inquire at 26 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE WITH 11 rooms in main part, with rear addition, with well and cistern, affording abundant supply of good water, $2,700; cash down, $300; in 3½ years, $1,000; balance, 5 years. RALPH MILLER, Highwood.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, WITH HORSE and wagon, on the West Side, for sale cheap, if taken at once; sickness the cause for selling. Address W 97, Tribune office.

HOTEL OF 21 ROOMS IN LIVE TOWN OF 3,000 inhabitants, is making money; must be sold to settle estate. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

HALF-INTEREST IN A LIGHT, GENTEEL MANufacturing business; entirely new; small capital required; large profits. 124 Clark-st., Room 2.

I AM OBLIGED TO SELL MY SMALL THOUGH complete stock of hardware, stoves, etc., and will give a great bargain and part time; very low rent, and location extra good. Address W 97, Tribune office.

I WILL SACRIFICE OR TRADE A VALUABLE patent used by hotels, families, and laundries. I want an offer; 10 North Sangamon-st.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING STORE FOR sale; stock, $1,000; or would take a partner with $500 cash. R 57, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING office, all new, four presses; large custom, No. 1 location; will sell but half interest, $800 cash, balance in three and six months. On account of being appointed sole agent of the West of a manufactured article. Address PRINTER, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT, ICE-CREAM SALOON, AND CONfectionery for sale; cause for selling, sickness; doing a splendid business, and good location. Will be sold cheap. CHEESEMAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS saloon, doing a good business, on the southwest corner of Halsted and Eighteenth-sts., for sale, and also store for rent cheap. Cause of selling, death of one of the family. Known as 711 South Halsted-st.

THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, FIXTURES, AND fittings of a vinegar manufactory for sale; nearly new; cost $2,000; will take $200 cash. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st.

THE BEST FITTED-UP COFFEE AND OYSTER house, in connection with restaurant and family supper rooms, with an old A No. 1 established trade, is for sale at a sacrifice if taken to-day. Inquire of J. G. HUSZAGH, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TWO FINE SUBURBAN LOTS, FREE FROM INcumbrance, to trade for horse and buggy or household furniture. KIMBALL & CO., 11 Methodist Church Block.

THE ENGLISH RESTAURANT, 553 STATE-ST., for sale—Any party that understands the business has now a good chance, the proprietor leaving for England.

$600 WILL BUY A FINE SAMPLE-ROOM, doing a fair business. Good reasons for selling. Must be sold at once. If you mean business, call at 120 East Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Accountants, Room 3, 188 Madison.

CALCIMINING! CALCIMINING! CALCIMINING! 40 cents per square. Painting, cheapest in the city. First-class work. R 4, Tribune office.

NOTICE—J. F. CHAPMAN IS NOT AUTHORIZED to purchase goods or contract debts for the Gault House, and no debts will be paid contracted by him. W. B. CASWELL, Manager.

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT STANDS FOR refreshments day of St. George's picnic, to be held at Nelson Park River tower, July 30, can do so by applying immediately at the THISTLE, 190 West Madison-st.

TAKE NOTICE—THAT LADY AND GENTLEMAN who were boarding at 273 West Indiana-st., and left their sewing-machine there, are hereby notified that the machine will be sold if not called for inside of this month.

WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET—MY OLD CUStomers and the public will find me at No. 123 East Twelfth-st., near State, to which place I moved my business during the fire of July 14, 1874. RUDOLPH WEBER, formerly 53 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, IN GOOD order, about 2,500 to 4,000 weight. C. BUNGE, 616 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LOW OFFICE-DESK, WITH FOUR or five drawers. Apply at Chicago Atheneum, 114 Madison-st.

W. L. B. JENNEY, ARCHITECT, PORTLAND Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $5 FOR WEBSTER'S UNabridged Dictionary. Books bought in large or small quantities. GILBERT, 165 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY ON THE WEST Side, a room-mate. References exchanged. Address N 92, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SCOTTY 126 FOURTH-AV. ANGY.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-RENTING Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:
2-story house, suitable for two families, at $35; 995 West Madison-st.
6 rooms, 61 North Green-st., $18.
5 rooms, 279 West Madison-st., $20.
5 rooms, 96 South Halsted-st., $25.
And other large and small houses. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—I WISH TO GO EAST THIS WEEK, WILL sell my furniture at a great sacrifice, and give immediate possession of a nice house of 10 rooms at a low rent. South of Twenty-eighth-st. and east of Wabash-av. (No speculators.) Address X 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$60, MARBLE, OCTAGON FRONT, 10 room house, 32 Langley-av. New; every convenience; open. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—414 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE 3-STORY and basement house, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for boarding house; hot and cold water; modern improvements. Also furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house on Warren-av., finely furnished throughout. To the right party a low rental will be offered. Address Room 3, 82 South Clark-st.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts., a handsome stone-front house (first-class) in fine order; also, barn. Address W 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TENEMENT, FURNISHED, OR WOULD sell furniture, piano, etc., at half-value; also, house on Ellis-av. J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—562 MICHIGAN-AV.; $75. 1276 Wabash-av.; $50. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, on Lincoln-st., near corner Lake; will be rented cheap to good tenant; neighborhood very pleasant. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 330 COTTAGE GROVE-av., south Twenty-ninth-st.; hardwood finish, hot and cold water; only $40 per month. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, GOOD ORDER, 104 Walnut-st., with barn. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 899 WABASH-AV., BRICK, 10 rooms, completely furnished, modern improvements, to party buying the furniture (nearly new); rent, $75 per month; furniture will be sold cheap for cash.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS FOR $25 PER month, with a small portion of furniture for sale. 85 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—7 ROOMS, NEAR WEST MADison-st., for $25. Inquire at 162 Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 69 COTTAGE Grove-av., near Twenty-third-st. Apply next door north.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR LAKE shore in Town of Lake View; a beautiful summer resort; terms moderate. Inquire of F. H. REVELL, 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 9 ROOMS, BRICK basement and acre of ground, on the Dummy Railroad in Lake View, adjoining the residence of J. B. Waller. Address J. B. WALLER, 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FRONT corner room, well furnished, for one or two gentlemen. Brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, suite of three rooms, from $4 to $8 per week. EDWARDS, 557 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms in the city, to gentlemen only; charges reasonable. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, SECond floor, with alcove off, 229 West Madison-st., near Sangamon; also furnished room in Davy Block, corner Green and Madison-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOM 12, NO. 124 RANDOLPH-ST., and furniture for sale cheap. Call this evening.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS AT 349 Clark-st., corner of Harrison. Rent low.

TO RENT—276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASant rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, single rooms.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A NEW, NICEly-finished house, with 8 rooms, water in; sewer; at 68 Willow-st., North Side.

TO RENT—SIX PLEASANT ROOMS, PANTRY, and closets, half a block from Van Buren-st. cars and 'bus line. 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, AT 263 and 265 West Madison-st. Meals if desired.

TO RENT—78 AND 80 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NICE, large, airy rooms, without board; money in advance.

TO RENT—AT 158 WEST ADAMS-ST., PLEASANT furnished or unfurnished rooms, on reasonable terms, with or without board.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; BEST location in the city and lowest rents; 85 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 274 FORquer-st., consisting of 4 rooms; cheap. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—651 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FURNISHed, unfurnished, single, or en suite, with or without board.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE Thompson House, 163 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FRONTING THE Lake, with private family. Northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING on the North Side, east of Clark-st., would like to rent their second-story rooms to gentlemen, without board. Only one block from Clarendon Hotel. References exchanged. Address U 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 47 SOUTH LASALLE-ST., A NICELY furnished front room, only $25; also a few rooms at $12 and upward per month.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State, 28x70; splendidly lighted and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises.

TO RENT—THE BEST BUSINESS LOCATION IN the city, store and dwelling 219 South Halsted-st. Apply at 448 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER MADISON-st., three small brick stores, 26x90 each, at low rents to good tenants. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A PART OF A STORE, WITH WINdow, suitable for a cigar-stand or news-depot, at the Shooting-Gallery, 93 Halsted-st., near Academy of Music.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE STORE WITH ROOM back to live. Good location for any business. Fancy grocers please call at No. 679 West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, 122 LaSalle-st., very cheap to good tenant. Apply at Room 25.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND ROOMS ON REASONAble terms, at No. 254 State-st. Apply to J. WRENN, 260 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM AT moderate rent, within one mile of Court-House. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room on the North Side for a single gentleman, in a fine private house. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address CHAS. FENDT, 177 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife would like to rent two or three pleasant unfurnished rooms convenient to day-board. State price and location or no notice will be taken. Address U 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHIN HALF-A-MILE of State and Washington-sts., a barn suitable for two horses. Apply to J. B. SHAY, 84 and 86 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A COW AND A CALF WERE GIVEN IN MY CARE at the South Side fire. The owner will call at 156 South Desplaines-st. WILLIAM ADAM.

FOUND—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN HORSE, harness, and buggy, chafed on one shoulder; horse about 9 years old. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, at 128 LaSalle-st. E. PARRY & CO.

FOUND—ON WABASH-AV., A BROWN AND white dog, part setter. Apply to S. S. PINKERTON, 77 South Clark-st.

FOUND—CAME TO MY BARN, A HORSE VERY poor in flesh, light bay, dark mane and tail, white hind foot, and had sore eyes. Owner will please call and pay charges, as I have no room for him. CHARLES H. CONLY, 301 Randolph-st.

LOST—FOUR PIECES OF EMBROIDERED PINK satin, yesterday, about 5 p. m., between Green and Carpenter-sts., on Madison. The finder will be highly rewarded at 83 West Adams-st.

LOST—MISSING SINCE THE FIRE OF THE 14TH inst., 1 feather-bed, 4 pillows, 1 bolster, man and woman's clothing. The above was taken from the alley at Polk-st., between State-st. and Third-av., by a boy with a lame arm and a man; the goods were put in a dirt-wagon. Please return the goods to 23 Shurtleff-av., and receive reward. HENRY SPECHT.

LOST—OR STOLEN—$200 REWARD—DURING the fire of the 14th of July, a satchel containing jewelry and laces, marked "Mollie Johnson." By returning the same to Jennie Williams, 168 Fourth-av., will receive the above reward.

LOST—FROM 473 WABASH-AV., ON THE NIGHT of the fire, a sole-leather trunk, canvass cover, marked "E. M. P." If the finder will return to 483 Michigan-av., he will be rewarded.

LOST—THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP flowers and lace on Wabash-av. nearly in front of Mayhon's millinery store, will please leave them at Tribune counting-room.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 14TH OF JULY, ONE trunk, containing wearing apparel. By returning to BLANCH FRAIZER, 168 Fourth-av., will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked.

LOST—MY CHECK, NO. 327, ON MERCHANTS' National Bank, for $40, dated July 13, 1874. All persons are cautioned against taking said check, as payment has been stopped. J. A. CLOSSER.

LOST—AT THE TREMONT READING-ROOM, ON Friday, the 17th inst., a pocket-book. Should the gentleman finding the same restore said book, an equal division of contents will be made. Inquire at Tremont Hotel, A. H. SAXTON.

LEFT IN MY CHARGE BY THE OWNER ON the afternoon of July 21, a gray mare and top buggy. Owner can have by paying expenses. JOHN CREAN, 125 Fifth-av.

LOST—SECOND-HAND PHAETON; DITTO YACHT-top buggy, new; one 2-seat buggy, square box; one ditto corduroy cushions, both three springs; one ditto top-buggy, piano box, patent wheels; one ditto basket phaeton. Please notify 11 East Lake-st.

STRAYED—ON THE 21ST INST., A GRAY MARE, attached to a light top-buggy. A liberal reward will be paid to anybody returning the same to 573 South Jefferson st.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—A SMALL BAY MARE, well built, weighing about 950, mane cropped top of the poll, a slight scar on the right hind leg just above the hock, quick riding or driving, fast trotter, round and plump appearance. Any party giving information of the above will be rewarded; the above is supposed to be stolen. Address JOHN HOUSTON, Lyons, Cook County, Ill.

TAKEN UP—BY JOHN LOVETT, 2½ MILES north of Oak Park, one sorrel mare with white face, and one white horse, both shod.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A PASS-BOOK, ON ADAMS-st., between Clark and Franklin. The above reward will be paid by returning to No. 220 South Franklin-st., corner Quincy.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 15 OR 16 YEARS to learn the drug business; must have at least an ordinary school education and speak German. Address R 36, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CARRIAGE-TRIMmer. Call at 203 Lake-st.

WANTED—DIE-MAKERS AT FRANK STURGES & CO'S factory, corner Harrison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—A CARPENTER FOR A WEEK TO repair a barn; pay, $2 per day. Apply at 7 o'clock a. m., rear 387 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS DYER AND FINISHer, and 3 spinners. Address SPARTA WOOLEN MILL CO., Sparta, Ill.

WANTED—2 GOOD WINDOW-FRAME MAKERS. Apply to SMITH BROS. & CO., 130 and 132 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS. APply at once at 26 Campbell Park, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., south of VanBuren. J. M. BALLOW & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD CONFECTIONER—AT NO. 256 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPER, who understands how to shoe a horse and do repairing. Inquire at the station at Calumet, Ill. ISAAC KOMMERS.

WANTED—THREE BOYS IN PAINT SHOP TO-day. 192 East Washington-st. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE HELPER, AT 105 AND 107 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH; ALSO A BOY to learn painting. 354 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A FEW CABINET-MAKERS ON SEWing machine furniture. Apply to F. R. WOLFINGER, corner Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF SOME MAN WHO understands the manufacture of bird-cages in all its branches. Address U 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 CARPENTERS AT LAWNDALE TO-day (Thursday); bring tools. MILLARD & DECKER.

WANTED—10 WATCHMAKERS AT THE SAN Francisco Money Loan Office, 734 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A HOSTLER COMPETENT TO CLEAN and feed 16 horses and do all necessary work around them; no other need apply. 14, 16, and 18 Charles-place. Lomax' Soda-Water Manufactory.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, coal-miners, etc. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—75 RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE fare; one good carpenter, sawmill and farm hands. Apply at 274 South Water-st. SHAW & HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — WOOL-SORTER AT THE ALTON Woolen Mill. F. K. NICHOLS & SON, Alton, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE ORDERS FOR DEXter's Copying Ink and Books; $10 made daily. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 112 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN—WE CAN SHOW MEN THAT are not dead broke how to make $70 a week in an easy and legitimate business. Samples free. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—$20 A DAY TO AGENTS TO SELL Wood's letter-book and copying ink; no press, brush, or water. O. H. WOOD, No. 53 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR THE BEST-SELLING MACHINE out, our knife, scissor, and edge-tool sharpener; never wears out; grinds both sides same time; child can use them; sells to everybody; want men with not less than $25 to travel; curiosity seekers not wanted. 156 Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 ADVERTISING SOLICItor. Apply at the PRICE LIST office, 189 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST HOUSEhold article in the world. Salary $18 a week, or a large commission. L. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A PANTRYMAN TO TEND TEA AND coffee counter; must be experienced in restaurant business. Thomson's Restaurant, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOUR HAYMAKERS TO GO IN THE country. Apply at 245 and 247 Michigan-st., corner Cass-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CITY CANVASSERS TO sell a staple article on installments. Reference required. COLBY & RHORER, 173 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS. THE POOREST CANvassers make money working for us; no capital required; reliable men of energy, life, and ambition, call at Room 3, No. 133 Clark-st., corner of Madison.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 389 Orchard-st., in a private family; only those competent need apply. Take Lincoln-av. cars, North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBER GIRL; ALSO good dining-room girl; none but experienced need apply. 75 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family, and a girl to take care of a child. 210 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AMERICAN OR Swede to cook, wash and iron in a small family, at 1361 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NOT TOO YOUNG, girl who understands how to work in a store, and have some idea about cutting of dresses and shirts, can get a good place at No. 182 West Harrison-st. Must understand German.

WANTED—AT 246 CALUMET-AV., A GOOD GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Private family.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER at 247 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK IN RESTAURANT, 617 Lake-st. Woman preferred.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 4 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRLS, at 735 West Lake-st., up-stairs. Come early.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART WAITING GIRL AT 41 and 43 North Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 25 Indiana-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD willing girl to do the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. at 820 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply at 929 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 1281 Michigan-av. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 313 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework to go to Englewood. Apply at 840 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and assist about the house, at 15 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. 136 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, a good girl to assist with general housework; must be a good washer; none other need apply. 130 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. APply 341 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO second work, or up-stairs work. Inquire at 150 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. Call at 184 Ellis-av., South Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family consisting of man, wife, and child; German girl, and must be competent. Call at 315 Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth. All the steam accommodation trains stop at Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—COOK AT 403 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 103 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE family at Geneva, Wis. Address X 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-GIRL, WITH GOOD references. Call at rear door, at 9 a. m., 566 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 16 Depuyster-st., West Side. Reference required.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS; ONE WHO understands cooking, washing, and ironing, and one as nurse-girl. Inquire at No. 13 Twenty-eighth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Danish girls for general housework. Apply to MRS. DR. KAREN ROSENBERG, 169 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 863 LAKE-ST., CORNER Ann; must be a good washer and ironer; private family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must come well recommended. Southwest corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDish girl to cook, wash, and iron. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; must furnish good references. Apply at 293 West Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL to wait on the table in a first-class family, living in the suburbs; none need apply but those having the best qualifications and recommendations. Call on the 24th inst. at No. 16 Bryan Block, or address immediately Z 58, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR COOK AND housework. 150 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at No. 16 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of two. None but a thorough need apply. Good wages. 584 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WET NURSE to go in the country. Apply Thursday at 421 West Monroe-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT THE BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 511 West Madison-st., a competent laundress; one who understands the business will find a permanent situation.

WANTED—ONE GOOD IRONER, AND ONE washing girl, at Riverside Hotel, Riverside. Call at 34 and 36 Randolph-st., Thursday morning, July 23, between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD BASKIN GIRLS. 168 WEST Indiana-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE—CITY BRANCH office, 172 and 174 Clark, up-stairs. Machines sold on monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oils, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 South Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper, accountant, and correspondent in three languages, with A 1 references, and modest expectations, is open for immediate employment. Please address Z 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as gardener and coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; references given. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS carriage driver and work about the house; is a first-class driver well acquainted with the city; willing to work for any wages if a permanent place; will go on trial; home wanted; good references. Address U 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man in a gentleman's family, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is strictly temperate and reliable in every respect. No. 1 city reference from last place. Address R 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane), as coachman in a private family; is willing to make himself useful around the house; is a good gardener; has had seven years' experience; the best of city reference given. Please address V 5, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, MAN to work in garden or on farm, wife to do housework. Address 123 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, MARRIED man with a good business education; will travel. Address W W C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A stock farm; carpenter by trade. Address W D J, 23 South Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private boarding-house, to do laundry and second work. Well accustomed to boarding-houses. Please call at 337 Stewart-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family, or second work. Please call at 85 North Wells-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. 250 Franklin-st., north.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A NICE private house. Please call at 49 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO cooking in a small family; South Side preferred. Call at 146 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as second-girl, both together in a private family. Please address 34 North Wandle-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 32 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Please call at 680 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or general housework in a small family; South Side preferred. Call for two days at 146 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work, or would not object to go as experienced nurse-girl. Please call or address at 306 South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable English second-girl; good city reference. Address S 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 39 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or general work in small private family. Address V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND-GIRL OR chambermaid's place. Call at the rear of 988 State-st. K D, house No. 177.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE girl to do general housework or cooking in private family; good reference given if required. Please call at or address 167 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL for second work; has been three years in one family. Call at 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do second work, sew, or take care of children; references. Please call at 40 Fry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Please call at 300 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework, and a coachman. Call at No. 228 North Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS head laundress or linen girl and ironer, or chambermaid. No objection to country. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do second work or help in general housework. Please call at 84 Newberry-av., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, either in the city or country, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for general housework. Apply at 634 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; is neat and understands her work. Apply at 1363 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references. Call for two days at 267 Fourth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can furnish machine. Call at [illegible] West Randolph-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY woman, as wet nurse. Apply at 249 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as nurse; would prefer to go out of the city. Call at 189 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet-nurse. Please call at Wabash-av., corner Twentieth-st., Home of the Friendless.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP HOUSE FOR A single gentleman. Call at 579 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper or seamstress with a family in the country. Call at 14 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN some first-class family, by a lady of experience and refinement. Address S 48, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 SOUTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND first-class board cheap. Day boarders wanted.

22 AND 24 ABERDEEN-ST., HALF-BLOCK FROM Madison-st. cars—Front room, second story, nicely furnished, awnings, etc., for two young gents or married couple; also smaller room, very nice, for two young gents or ladies, at very low terms. All modern conveniences. Table thoroughly first-class. An inviting home for young people.

93 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PARLOR SUITE, HANDsomely furnished, with good board; also pleasant chambers; first-class brick; prices to suit the times.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $5.50 to $7.00 per week. Day board $4.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT rooms, with good board; also a few day-boarders received.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front rooms, single or en suite, with board. Terms reasonable.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front suite, also room for single gentlemen with or without board.

312 WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

South Side.

43 AND 45 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER House—Plentiful table; new house; $5 to $6 per week; day board, $4. English family; late 60 Harrison-st.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE, NICELY furnished front room to rent, with board; also one back room at very moderate rates.

534 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH BOARD, A FRONT second-story suite of rooms to gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, with board; references required.

694 WABASH-AV.—FINELY-FURNISHED large and single rooms, with board; references required.

North Side.

250 OHIO-ST., EAST OF CLARK—SUITE OF rooms, or single, with board, in a first-class private residence; terms moderate.

308 INDIANA-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished room, suitable for two persons, with board.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st., we have room for a few more boarders at very moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, NEAR THE LAKE, by a single gentleman where good accommodations may be had. References exchanged. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A BOARDING-house, private family preferred, anywhere north of Twenty-fourth-st.; South Side. Terms not to exceed $5.50 per week. Address Box 68, Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE BLACK walnut counters, shelving, drawers, stools, gas fixtures, in store late A. G. Downs & Co., 224 West Madison-st. A. G. DOWNS, Agent.

FOR SALE—A COMMUTATION TICKET TO Elgin at about half price, good for 30 rides. Address U 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL points, at from $1 to $5 less than regular fare. Steamboat tickets around the lakes. Tickets bought at the General Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, SUITABLE FOR clothing or furnishing goods, five heavy black walnut tables, 80 feet modern shelving, with black walnut nosing, at 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—4-TON SCALE FOR $60 CASH; 3 platform, 3 counter, and butchers' scales, at big discount from regular prices. 160 South Desplaines-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GO SEE THE WONDERFUL CLAIRVOYANT AND female physician. She is the wonder of the age. Come ye incredulous, be satisfied, and doubt no more. Come and learn lessons of wisdom that will be beneficial to you in time to come. She will discover your friends, point out your enemies, and warn you of future danger. All persons wishing to consult this wonderful lady can do so by calling at her residence, 17 South May-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

I WANT TO BUY THE CARPETS AND FURNIture for a house of ten rooms; also a good piano, sewing-machine, and some oil paintings, for which I will give one-half cash and balance in a good boulevard lot. Address X [illegible], Tribune office.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly..........6.00 | Weekly................2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John Dillon. "Paul Pry" and "The Green-Eyed Granger."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

DEXTER PARK—Trotting and running races.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE, 311, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication Thursday evening, July 23. Business of importance. Every member interested in the affairs of this Lodge specially requested to attend.
E. P. CHATFIELD, W. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EVERY PERSON GOES TO McCHESNEY'S, CORner of Randolph and Clark-sts., for full set best gum teeth, only $8. Filling warranted at half the usual rates.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 23, 1874.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE IN THE SUBURBS.

Many of the most populous and delightful suburbs of Chicago are on the line of the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The residents have long felt it a hardship to be deprived of the Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE till next day, and we have now made arrangements, long in contemplation, for its delivery at all the stations of this road at as early an hour as it is delivered in the city. Milwaukee, whose interests are common with Chicago, and whose large population is entitled to a first-class Sunday paper, will also share the advantage of these arrangements. Next Sunday the first special train will leave the depot at such an hour as to reach Milwaukee by 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and the intervening stations at a relatively earlier hour. Besides the newspaper car, a passenger-coach will be attached for the accommodation of those who desire to spend the Sunday in Milwaukee, which offers many attractions for a day's recreation.

THE TRIBUNE'S Sunday morning express is primarily a news paper-train, and, as it is exclusively under our control, we cordially extend the free use of it, for next Sunday, to the other Chicago journals. The present enterprise is merely preliminary on the part of THE TRIBUNE to a similar extension on the line of the other railroads, so that all the suburbs of Chicago shall be supplied with THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE in the same way.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE on the line of the Milwaukee Road may have the Sunday paper by applying to the regular newsdealers.

The first Isaacson's name was Jacob. He served fourteen years for his Rachel. Curious people would like to know how long his descendant is going to serve.

People who have tried say that they couldn't hear Gen. Grant speak if they would, and they wouldn't if they could. The General says that he couldn't speak if he would, and he wouldn't if he could. He has tried.

Isaacson's name will be linked in history with Mrs. O'Leary's. Isaacson is a Polish Jew. Mrs. O'Leary is descended from an ancient Irish family. Anthropologists may do their worst by this information.

If Isaacson did light the match that the fire that burned $4,000,000 of property in Chicago on Tuesday week, and if his object in doing so was to recover the excessive insurance on his shanty, who is responsible? Does not part of the blame rest on the company that insured his house above its value?

Jones, of Nevada, has been interviewed in regard to the third term. He believes that Gen. Grant has too much sense to aspire beyond his present greatness. None of the President's good friends speak favorably of the third term; and the result is that the President's heart inclines more and more toward his bad friends.

Henry L. Pierce says that he did not sign the Republican Congressional address. That is a matter of small consequence. Logan signed it, and the country is safe. When Logan wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams, it will be time for us to be alarmed. For the present, it is reassuring to know that he has had no pleasant dreams of late.

Jay Cooke & Co. attribute their failure mostly to the Chicago fire of 1871. Isn't that a little impudent and ungrateful? The religious papers of Chicago did more to float Northern Pacific bonds in the Northwest than all other agencies combined. It is downright cruel to come back on Chicago for the fire. That was a visitation of Providence, and Providence could never have intended to embarrass Jay Cooke & Co.

All the factions in the French Assembly are making their last wills and testaments in contemplation of the probable fate of Casimir Pereire's bill. The choice lies between a prorogation and a dissolution. It is surprising how effectually MacMahon's message has repressed the rebellious tendencies that were beginning to manifest themselves in the Assembly. Now there is no party in the whole body which will not coo you as gently as any sucking dove.

An article on another page gives a very good idea of the manner in which Mr. David A. Gage, late Treasurer of Chicago, became involved in the unfortunate Riverside speculation. He was led from bad to worse by circumstances over which he had not complete control. His fortune was soon exhausted, and, to make good the deficit, he took money belonging to the city. The story is old enough, but many of the incidents have never before been recited.

The Chicago produce markets were again very irregular yesterday, the trading being chiefly in options. Mess pork was active, and 30@40c per brl higher, closing at $22.20 cash or seller August. Lard was in better demand, and 25@30c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $11.62½ cash or seller August. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7½c for shoulders, 9⅝@9¾c for short ribs, 10c for short clear, and 11½@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm, at 95c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and weak, at 3@3¼c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was rather more active, and 1c higher, closing weak at $1.10½ cash, $1.07½ seller August, and $1.17 for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was less active, and stronger, closing at 69c cash, and 68½c seller August. Oats were quiet, and 1@2c higher, closing at 51½c seller the month, and 36½c seller August. Rye was dull, and 2c lower, closing at 76c. Barley was quiet and firm, closing at $1.01@1.02 cash or seller September. Hogs were active and firm, with sales at $5.80@6.80. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep were in light demand at $3.00@5.00.

It will be strange indeed if this Beecher scandal is ended without the discovery of some astonishing lapses of memory by the principal actors. The upshot of it all will probably be to prove that somebody, like one of Byron's frail and famous heroines,

forgot
Just at the moment she [he] should not.

Great men and women have forgotten before Beecher or Tilton. There's the Credit Mobilier Congressmen. Reflect what a powerful faculty of forgetfulness one of them possessed.

The ultimatum of the National Board of Underwriters has been forwarded to this city. It is that a special fire patrol of 100 men shall be maintained at the public expense. If this demand is not acceded to, the insurance companies which recognize the National Board will be required to withdraw their agencies from the city. The Board acted hastily on the receipt of the news of yesterday morning's fire. The tone of their summons is more peremptory than we should expect. The special fire patrol would undoubtedly be of much service in preventing the spread of fires, but to insist upon its establishment as a sole condition to the taking of further risks in Chicago is absurd. The Board would have consulted its own dignity and interest by sending a committee to inquire into the facts.

We had almost forgotten about Bean, the conductor on the Chicago & Alton Road, who is said to have caused the disaster at Sag Bridge. Other people also have forgotten about Bean. The public interest in the proceedings against him has utterly died away. It will not, probably, be reawakened by the announcement made this morning that the case against him, which was instituted at Joliet in the first ardor of the popular frenzy, has been dismissed. And yet it is only a few months since everybody swore that Bean's crime should never be forgotten. The lawyers who managed his case knew very well that the quality of mercy would be best strained through dim recollections. Bean is out of a place. Can he be accommodated by any railway company? The Wisconsin roads are said to be on the lookout for cheap men.

Mr. Beecher has given out for publication a statement in answer to that of Theodore Tilton, and promises something more in detail at a future time. For the present he is content to say that he rejects with indignation every imputation which reflects upon Mrs. Tilton's honor or his own. The offense for which he apologized is explained to be an unhappy interference in Mr. Tilton's domestic affairs. The issue is thus clearly made up between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. One of them speaks truly, and one of them falsely. Mr. Tilton has given a circumstantial narrative, and sworn to its truthfulness. Mr. Beecher has drawn upon his reserve fund of good reputation, and denied the accusation in all its breadth. Of course, the matter cannot rest here. Mr. Beecher's good name will serve him in this emergency to stay public opinion, but it will not serve him further. The formal and detailed charge must be refuted in form and detail.

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE TILTON.

The career of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, as shown in the recently-published correspondence and in her later action, is as full of paradoxes and contradictions as a thistle is of stings. It is impossible to touch it anywhere without pain, and when we seek to construct anything wholesome and lovely out of it, we are driven back with defeat. Nevertheless, her conduct can be accounted for without recourse to insanity. Nor is Tilton himself insane. His statement betrays anything but madness. It is a close, methodical, well-arranged, and consistent document; and, regarded as a mere literary production, is entitled to high praise. But the picture it gives of Mrs. Tilton, void of malice and all uncharitableness as it is, may well demand our careful attention and unfeigned sorrow.

In the first place we are shown, by Tilton's statement, a married woman who sees nothing wrong in adultery if it takes the guise of religious enthusiasm. Mrs. Tilton is not the first woman in the world who has been a prey to this hallucination, but the fact furnishes a starting point for the erratic and disjointed career which follows. She is led to doubt the religious character and tendencies of the act by observing that deception is necessary to carry it on—that is, that the original perjury,—for adultery always begins with perjury—requires certain small lies to conceal it. This dawning perception of the reality of her conduct is so much strengthened by reading a lascivious novel that she writes a letter to her husband full of penitence and affection, offering to renew her broken marriage vows to him. Mr. Tilton accepts the offer, and the next we hear of her she has given a paper to her paramour "to vindicate him before a council of ministers." Forthwith she gives her husband another paper stating that the preceding paper is a lie, and that she has stipulated with Beecher that it should not be used against her husband, but might be used against all the world beside. The paper given to Beecher was immediately recovered by Tilton, and the whole matter seemed likely to lapse into oblivion, when the Brooklyn Congregational Council uncovered it in part, and led to the recent bitter and vehement attacks on Tilton by the Rev. Leonard Bacon and by the Brooklyn newspapers. Mr. Tilton deemed it necessary to vindicate himself against the charge, almost universally brought against him, that he was a slanderer of his pastor and of his own wife, and accordingly wrote his letter to Dr. Bacon.

Mrs. Tilton then turned another corner. She went before the Investigating Committee and testified under oath that Mr. Beecher had never had improper relations with her and never had made an improper suggestion to her. She then repented of her last perjury, and confessed to Tilton and an intimate friend that what she had testified was false. The next thing we hear is that she has abandoned her home and children and taken up her residence with one of Mr. Beecher's friends. Of course, anything may happen after this, and the public need not be surprised at anything Mrs. Tilton may do or say. After recounting all her strange proceedings, one cannot but feel a profound pity for her. Her conduct is explainable on perfectly natural grounds. The first sin paved the way for all the others, or rather made all the others necessary. Only the most heroic souls can summon the resolution to face such exposure as she was called to face; and such souls generally approve themselves heroic by not committing the first sin. Mrs. Tilton does not belong to the category of self-sacrificing spirits, but to that of erring, fugitive ones, who cannot brave the punishment that clings to their own misdeeds. Though resolving, perhaps sincerely, to sin no more, to be true to herself and her Christian profession, the first appearance of her Nemesis puts her to flight. She had more temptation to deny her Master than Peter had, and probably she will weep more bitterly hereafter.

This is the picture drawn by Theodore Tilton of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, supported by certain documentary proofs. Mrs. Tilton's testimony has not yet been heard. It is possible that when it comes the public may reach a different verdict from that which now seems inevitable. But if not—if Mr. Tilton's picture is finally accepted as the true one—we must exercise all the charity possible for a weak woman, standing, as it were, on a burning ship with the flames on one side of her and the waves on the other. On the one hand she sees her own reputation and that of her children, and the white hairs of her parents; on the other the fair fame of her husband and the affection she owes him. She flutters from one to the other and back again; and nobody, not even herself, can tell where she will finally settle and fold her wings. God help her!

As for Mr. Tilton, he is either the most purposeless and egregious liar the world has ever seen, or else he is a paragon of the Christian virtues. Which place he shall occupy in the public estimation it is premature to assign him until the remainder of the testimony is heard. We note at the conclusion of Mr. Tilton's evidence two statements of considerable pregnancy. One is that he has other corroborating proofs to advance if these are not deemed sufficient. The other is that he has purposely restricted his narrative "to the relations of Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Tilton, and with no other person or persons," implying that similar relations have existed between Mr. Beecher and other women. If the public shall finally render a verdict that criminal intercourse has existed between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, they will not ask much proof to substantiate the other cases.

THE STATE STREET FIRE.

The fire on State street yesterday morning was one of those events which bring consternation upon the public mind. It occurred in one of the best-constructed buildings in the city, in a building occupied by two merchants,—one dealing in carpets, and the other in watches and jewelry. It took place at a season of the year when there were no fires. The buildings were closed at 6 o'clock the previous evening. It took place during the night, burned slowly, and was not discovered until it had extended to the greater part of the building. According to the statement of Mr. Giles' clerks who slept in the store, the fire began in the upper stories, but even then, so far downward had it progressed, that they had to fly for their lives. It is hardly enough to say that this fire is a mystery. The theory of spontaneous combustion is not admissible, and, in the absence of any satisfactory explanation, public opinion will unite in attributing it to incendiarism.

The heat of the burning stores was intense enough to break the plate glass on the opposite side of the street, at least 100 feet distant; but, thanks to the well-built walls of the adjoining buildings, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The firemen did their duty most admirably and successfully, but the ruins attest the strength and resisting power of the newly-built Chicago. This was a fair test of the high walls of these first-class buildings. In the rear the burning building was separated by only a 30-feet alley from a line of like stores on Wabash avenue; but the firemen, aided by the stout walls and shutters, kept the fire within its original limits.

This fire teaches the necessity for a thorough and legal inquest upon the causes leading to all fires. If ever there was an occasion for investigation, this fire furnishes it. So far as appears, it took place without cause, and yet there must have been a producing cause. In New York they have an officer belonging to the Fire Department whose business it is to make a summary investigation,—to hold a sort of Coroner's inquest upon each fire to ascertain its origin and its cause. The officer having that special business does it promptly, being clothed by law with all the necessary powers. This fire should be investigated, not only for the satisfaction of the public, but of the owners and the tenants of the buildings and of the insurance companies. The circumstances are so extraordinary that some kind of explanation must be made, for the general verdict will be rendered that it was an incendiary act.

TILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Shearman's analysis of Tilton's testimony is nothing but a clumsy piece of pettifogging. The person on trial is Beecher. He is charged with having seduced the wife of Theodore Tilton; of having taught her that lust could be pure, and in some sort a religious rite. It is alleged that, under the cloak of Christianity, he did, for the space of a year and a half, have frequent criminal relations with her. This is the charge. It matters little, therefore, whether or not, as Shearman says, Tilton knew that, before the alleged "evil event," his wife had been experimenting with herself, and testing her feeling for Mr. Beecher, or whether Tilton encouraged improprieties between her and Mr. Beecher. It is quite irrelevant to the issue that Tilton made no complaint for a long time after the confession of his wife's secret. None of these excuses can serve Beecher. Nor can we believe that the true cause of Mr. Beecher's state of mind is "not any improper relation with Mrs. Tilton." Tilton's evidence is explainable only on the assumption that such a relation did exist. In the first place, it is not rational to suppose that he would wantonly and maliciously malign Mrs. Tilton and ruin her reputation for life. There is nothing to show that he ever bore his wife any ill-will. His whole evidence proves, even now, the utmost tenderness for her.

An analysis of Beecher's letters and of Mrs. Tilton's points to a grave moral wrong. It is plain that the two, Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, were parties to an act which both afterwards condemned as criminal. It was an act which broke all friendship between Tilton, his wife, and Beecher, for Beecher says that he would to God that by His mediation "Theodore, Elizabeth, and himself could be made friends again." Tilton, Beecher confesses, was the one most sinned against. He forgave Beecher, and Beecher wondered if Elizabeth, his wife, knew how generous Tilton was. Now, what were Beecher's feelings about the wrong? When he feared that he should be exposed he did not expect "to be alive many days." He alludes to the dreaded discovery as "the storm that was ready to burst on our heads." Writing to Mr. Tilton about the past, he plaintively asks if there be no future,—"no wiser, higher, holier future." Writing to Moulton, he speaks of the devices by which himself and Mrs. Tilton saved themselves. He speaks of Mrs. Tilton's fault which her husband had condoned. In other words, he "humbles himself before God," says he suffers "the torments of the damned," and that he is living on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair." So much for Beecher's letters. Mrs. Tilton's utterances point, as do Beecher's, to nothing less than criminality. She writes to her husband that her eyes are opened and that she sees her sin; that she is prepared to renew her marriage vow with him, implying that it had been broken; praying that he may never be misled by a good woman as she was by a good man; that, if her life were made known to her father, it would bow down his head to the grave. She speaks also of her "sin" and its discovery, and tells her husband that she is prostrated owing to the suffering she has caused him.

Now, if all the documents, or some of them, in which these startling statements are made, are not downright forgeries, there is scarcely a doubt of Beecher's guilt. Nothing but his guilt can explain Mrs. Tilton's self-accusation, or why Beecher felt the torments of the damned, or wished he was dead, or lived on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, and despair. To the charges made against Beecher there is now no defense possible, except the plea that Tilton is a forger and a perjurer. The fact that Beecher has not made that plea already is equivalent to a confession that the plea cannot be made. It is sad to think that this great preacher, almost adored by the American people, has been so long but a whited sepulchre, fair to the eye but within full of dead men's bones. Nevertheless, when all is said, it amounts only to this, that the number of honest men in the world is diminished by one. There is no need of public or private spasms over so small a discovery.

THE DANGER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Two political parties exist in Vicksburg. Therefore the Acting-Governor of Mississippi calls for United States troops! Secretary Belknap's action, in granting the request, seems hasty. Grant's refusal to garrison Petersburg, Va., a few weeks ago, had led us to hope for better things. The feeling in Vicksburg is said to be "bitter." In what city is there not bitter political feeling on the eve of an important election? It is said that the State militia is in open revolt against the State Government; that it holds all the State arms, and has refused to give them up. The militia may have the right to keep the guns. If not, it is not the function of the United States to interfere. The fact that the call for national aid has been made, shows how thoroughly reconstruction has deprived the South of the idea of local self-government and State sovereignty. Governors run to the President, like children to a father, for protection against every ill. They seem to labor under the delusion that our Government is patriarchal in form. This is, however, natural, Since troops were sent to Louisiana to put in power men whom the people had rejected, why should they not be sent to Mississippi to put in power persons duly elected? Such logic satisfies the Southern mind, when the bayonets asked for will be at its service. But sending those bayonets is thoroughly demoralizing. It at once destroys all belief in the fairness of an election, and precipitates the conflict it is intended to prevent.

The trouble in Mississippi is one of the signs of the threatened war between the races. The political parties in that State are nominally Republican and Opposition, really black and white. If they come to blows and the State fails to suppress disorder, then is the time for the country to interfere. Until then, interference can only do harm. The true policy is for the dominant party to turn honest. Let the oppression of the whites cease. Adopt open, even ostentatious, measures to secure fair elections. Do this, and close the Vicksburg saloons on Aug. 4, and the day will doubtless begin and end in quiet. Little Adelbert Ames, Butler's son-in-law, who used his Generalship to make himself Senator and his Senatorship to make himself Governor, is away from his post. The regret that he should shirk his duty can be lessened by the reflection that he could not do it if he were on hand. The Government of Mississippi strikingly resembles the turtle described by Buffon, which lived for a long while after its brains were taken out and the cavity was filled with cotton.

THE LAW REGULATING CORNERS.

An illustration of the absurdities of legislation to regulate commercial transactions is furnished by the present condition of the oat market in this city. The last Legislature enacted a law having for its object the prevention of "corners," making the penalties very severe, including, if we mistake not, imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The practice under a "corner" has been for one or more persons to buy largely of a particular grain, to be delivered before 3 o'clock p. m. on the last day of the current month, and also to purchase with cash all receipts of that grain; in this way, controlling the market, they fixed the price at whatever sum they pleased. At the time specified they "settled" with those of whom they purchased by accepting in lieu of the grain the money difference between the price at which they bought and that at which the market closed on the last day of the month.

Two years ago in July, P. R. Chandler failed while running a corner with oats at 41 cents per bushel. Yesterday oats sold for cash at 56 cents a bushel, while oats for delivery during the month sold at 51½ cents, and for delivery after July 31 at 36 cents. In the absence of the act of the Legislature, this would seem to be a corner, but, in fact, it is not a corner. The act of the Legislature prohibited the sale of options, but, of course, could not prohibit sales for future delivery. The effect of the law was, therefore, to cut off and make all "settlements" illegal; when grain was sold, the law permits no other satisfaction of the contract than a delivery of the grain so sold. The law of the Legislature went into operation July 1, 1874, and now, within the same month of July, we have the extraordinary circumstance that oats for present delivery are selling at 20 cents per bushel more than the same oats can be bought for to be delivered ten days hence. The law to prohibit corners has had the effect of making them more successful. Those who sell short have no alternative but to deliver the grain or forfeit membership in the Board of Trade for failure to meet their contracts. There were yesterday only about 45,000 bushels of No. 2 oats in this city, and the daily receipts do not average more than 10,000 bushels, or not more than sufficient to meet the demands of the local feed dealers; so that it will be a physical impossibility for the shorts to get the oats to deliver. Lest any one should suppose that these contracts may be filled by delivery of new oats, we may as well state that the transactions are all in No. 2 old oats.

The purchases of oats for delivery in July are entirely legal; the contracts can only be filled by purchases from those who own all the oats now here, and at the advanced prices; so that all the Legislature has done is to prevent settlements of differences, and to compel the shorts who have sold at one price to buy back the same quantities of oats at the prices placed thereon by those who, under other circumstances, would be regarded as the managers of the corner.

MINNESOTA INSECTS.

The grasshoppers of Minnesota have been to Minnesota what the great fire of '71 was to Chicago; what the floods have been to Louisiana, the famine to Bengal, and the loyal Republican carpet-baggers to South Carolina. There are remedies against fires, remedies against floods, there are remedies against famines, and even against Republican carpet-baggers. Is there any against grasshoppers? Can Minnesota do anything to prevent the recurrence of such a terrible visitation as she has had this summer? She can, evidently, if the pharmacopœia of agriculture affords a remedy. If it does not, then she had better establish a new office, appoint a State Entomologist, or agricultural doctor; have him, if possible, discover the cause of the wonderful multiplication of these insects, and suggest means to prevent their monstrous increase in the future. Locusts and grasshoppers have been committing devastations from time immemorial. It may be difficult, but, until the contrary is demonstrated, we will believe it possible, for science to prevent the immense increase of these insects and to hinder their sweeping over and devastating whole tracts of country. The problem may not yet be solved. It is not necessarily insoluble, for agricultural insectology is yet in its infancy.

Science has long since shown that all insects have a very useful part to play in the creation. They preserve certain vegetable and animal species from attaining a numerical preponderance, to the detriment of others; besides which, they hasten the decomposition of decaying bodies, and thus prevent the matter which enters into their composition from remaining idle too long. It has been pointed out that large farming, or covering very great tracts of land with the same vegetable product, disturbs the equilibrium of Nature, which never intended that the whole earth, or any vast extent of it, should be turned over to the production of nothing but potatoes or wheat. It is the mission of locusts and other insects to interfere with the violation of Nature's law, as at present established, and to root out the ambitious organism which would establish a universal monarchy. Large farming, that is, as said before, covering whole counties with the same class of vegetation, causes the swarming of insects. Planting vegetables of different kinds at intervals over the same soil discourages their propagation and arrests their progress. When, says Jacques Valserres, a French writer on the subject, after a cereal, another vegetable with different parasites, as for instance the beet, is planted, the parasites peculiar to the preceding are destroyed. Side by side with an injurious species of plant, its parasites are always found. When the species itself multiplies beyond measure, the parasites increase in greater proportion, till they restore the species to its due bounds.

The natural history of insects injurious to vegetation is not yet very far advanced. Naturalists, thus far, have only named and classified them. They have not studied their habits or their transformations to any very great extent; and, until such time as this is done, the evil from which Minnesota is suffering must remain one which may return at any time. A great deal of attention is being paid to the subject of agricultural insectology in France, Germany, and this country at the present time. Minnesota can do no better than learn all she can on the subject from the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, and from similar institutions in Germany.

The Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, Mass., died on the 18th inst., at the age of 79. The story of his life is a record of good deeds. He was 31 years old, and very poor, when his wife laid the foundation of his fortune by beginning to cover buttons. The business grew until became colossal. Within a few years, Mr. Williston was rich. His wealth was wisely used. In 1841, he founded Williston Seminary. His gifts to it, then and since, amount to $350,000. He has given Amherst College $150,000 at different times. He built two churches at his own expense, and subscribed liberally to every sort of charity. Notwithstanding his lavish generosity, he died worth a million or more. His will is supposed to contain liberal bequests to Williston Seminary and Amherst College. His six children all died in infancy, but he adopted four others, all of whom are now living. His wife and a younger brother survive him. Mr. Williston's conspicuous generosity to schools is the more noteworthy, inasmuch as his own education was greatly neglected. Owing to lack of money and failure of eyesight, he was at school only one term after completing his tenth year.

The question of regulating railroad fares has taken new shape in Philadelphia. The fare on the several horse-railroads is 7 cents a ride, the only reduction made being that four tickets are sold for 25 cents. During the last year, it appears from the returns of the several companies, they transported 73,771,995 passengers. It is claimed that the profits of these roads are enormous. Thus, while stockholders in steam railroads are gratified with dividends at 6 per cent, and many of them get no dividends at all, these horse railways of Philadelphia divide on the paid-in capital as follows: The Union Company, 40 per cent; Chestnut & Walnut Company, 31 per cent; Green & Coats Street Company, 26 per cent; Tenth & Eleventh Streets Company, 40 per cent; Second & Third Streets Company, 17 per cent, and the Germantown Road, 20 per cent. In view of these figures there is a popular demand that the fare be reduced to 5 cents.

Samuel J. Randall, the Democratic member of Congress from Philadelphia, a salary-grabber, has been nominated for re-election, whereupon the Republican papers are very denunciatory. One of these, the Sandusky (O.) *Register*, says:

> So far we have not learned of the renomination of a single Republican who pocketed the back pay, and it is to be hoped for the honor of the party that no such renomination will be made, no matter how able or useful the candidate may have been.

Has the *Register* not heard of the renomination of Negley in Pittsburg, and Kelley in Philadelphia, and Dunnell in Minnesota; and is not O'Neill, a Republican salary-grabber, to oppose Randall? The Republican Convention that nominated Dunnell for re-election refused to denounce the back-pay steal.

THE WHITE LINE STEAMERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—It is announced that four steamships of the White Star Line will be transferred from New York, to run between this port and Liverpool.

RIVERSIDE.

D. A. Gage Tells the Story of that Suburb.

His Adventures with Messrs. Childs and Murray.

The Improvement Company and the Gas and Water Company.

And Then the Railroad Which Was to Pull Them all Through.

Badger's Bill.

An enormous bill of over 160 closely-written pages was filed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Circuit Court, by David A. Gage, against the Riverside Improvement Company, the Riverside Water and Gas Works Company, the Riverside Hotel Company, the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land Company, the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company, Emery E. Childs, Leverett W. Murray, D. S. Duncomb J. L. Brownell, Austin Stevens, J. N. Jewett, L. C. Saunders, H. E. Seelye, Caroll Gaytes, H. A. Hurlbut, W. H. Park, W. S. Peck, H. L. Peck, F. W. Peck, C. J. Peck, the Third National Bank, A. C. Badger, Gwynn Garnett, Henry Greenebaum, R. Waterman, B. M. Whipple, H. F. Eames, Richard Edwards, the Commercial National Bank, W. T. Allen, J. A. Sleeper, H. K. Whiton, C. A. Gregory, S. B. Gookins, the Crane Manufacturing Company, J. W. D. Kelly, the Mechanics' National Bank, S. Whittier, D. F. Chase, H. T. Tomlinson, J. Jaeger, F. Jaeger, C. M. Smith, W. W. Hilton, Martin O'Brien, W. P. Harris, S. D. Kimbark, the Bank of Chicago, —— Voorhees, —— Krick, the unknown holders of the bonds of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company, J. Detlo, George C. Smith, F. S. Osborne, B. V. Page, Welton Marks, E. G. Hall, J. Miller, A. Moses, S. M. Davis, J. N. Barker, Franklin Poole, and George Taylor.

GAGE SAYS

that in the spring of 1868 he was the owner of about 1,060 acres of land on the east and north side of the Desplaines River, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Barry Point plank-road and thereabouts, being a part of Riverside. This land was beautifully located on high ground, and very valuable for residence purposes, being only 10 miles from Chicago and easily accessible, and, as Gage thinks, of the value of $500,000. In 1868 he caused to be surveyed a part of the premises, for the purpose of subdivision into suburban lots, and was about projecting a series of improvements when he became acquainted with Emery E. Childs, to whom he made known his projects. Childs thought it would be necessary to spend at least $500,000 on the property, and advised Gage to macadamize the roads and build water and gas works and lay out parks. He also represented that he had friends who would raise the money if Gage would sell the land to him. After some discussion

GAGE AGREED TO SELL

the land for $300,000 on certain conditions, and an agreement was made July 25, 1868. Childs was to pay $20,000 cash, $20,000 Oct. 21, 1868, and the balance as sales of the property should be made, provided that the whole amount should be paid by Jan. 1, 1873. Childs was also to pay 10 per cent on the profits realized on the sale of the premises. Moreover, to increase the security, he was to build at least thirty two-story houses, at a cost of not less than $2,000 each, on unsold lots. He was also to be allowed to sell land after the first $20,000 was paid, and Gage was to make conveyances as fast as sold, on receiving payment in sums of not less than $5,000 at a time. Time was to be an element of the contract, and Gage was empowered to sell, if default was made in the contract for six months. Childs was also forbidden to sell or assign the contract without Gage's written consent.

Childs paid the $20,000 as agreed, and received the contract of sale. In August, 1868, Childs also purchased from Eli S. Prescott about 503 acres of land west of the Desplaines River for $40,000, and in February, 1869, he bought seven acres of Stephen White, all of which he added to his purchase from Gage. March 11, 1869, by a special charter,

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

was formed, with a capital of $600,000, and Childs as President, and L. W. Murray as Secretary. About two weeks after the Riverside Water and Gas Works were incorporated, and Childs also made President of that. With him in his scheme were associated Leverett W. Murray, of Chicago, and D. S. Duncomb, Austin Stevens, and J. L. Brownell, of New York.

In April, 1869, Childs executed to the Company

AN ASSIGNMENT OF HIS CONTRACTS

with Gage, Prescott, and White. Childs and his associates were the holders of the bulk of the stock in both the Riverside and Gas and Water Companies, and controlled their management. This stock Gage says was never paid in, or, if any was paid, only a nominal amount, although the combined capital stock of the two Companies amounted to $1,600,000. A few shares were issued to prominent citizens of Chicago so as to make them eligible as Directors, but not sufficient to give such parties any influence in the management of the companies.

THE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

from time to time subdivided the premises and recorded them in four divisions. The Company immediately began to make improvements on a scale of great magnificence, and expended a large amount of money, but Gage claims it was not made with funds derived from the sale of stock or bonds, but from the proceeds of sales of the premises, and by loans negotiated thereon. These improvements were continued until the spring of 1871, when $5,000 had been laid out, and about 200 lots sold to various parties. Gage, at Childs' request,

REPEATEDLY MADE CONVEYANCES

without insisting on the payment of a proportionate amount of the purchase-money, and also gave the Company deeds for about 300 lots in the same way, for the purpose of enabling the Company to mortgage them to raise money to meet its indebtedness.

Gage was also the more willing to allow the payments to go by, as he thought this security was constantly increasing in value, since the lots rose to be worth $2,000 apiece, and complainant claims it would have been a great success had it not been for the

RECKLESS AND FRAUDULENT MANAGEMENT BY CHILDS.

Gage says he also discounted Duncomb's notes for the Company to the amount of $70,000, and Bromwell's notes to the amount of $38,000, believing those men to be perfectly responsible. He also indorsed the Improvement Company's paper to the amount of about $100,000, which he was obliged to pay. The Gas and Water Company never had any capital or property except what was donated to it by the Improvement Company, although gas and water works were erected and gas and water pipes laid in Riverside, through the instrumentality of the Gas and Water Company. Yet the works were erected on the property of the Improvement Company, and the money necessary was furnished by the Improvement Company or on its credit.

In July, 1871, the Company became

GREATLY EMBARRASSED

for want of funds to pay its indebtedness, and was threatened with lawsuits. Childs accordingly matured a plan to issue $1,600,000 of bonds, to be secured by the Improvement Company's property. The latter's property was limited to an indebtedness of $600,000, and it was proposed to give five-eighths of the whole property to the Gas and Water Company which was unhampered by any such restrictions, and have it issue bonds for $1,000,000, while the Improvement Company issued bonds for the remaining three-eighths of the property for $600,000. With the proceeds of the sale of bonds it was expected to pay all the indebtedness including the amounts due Gage, Prescott, and White for purchase money. At this time the unsold portion of Gage's property was estimated by him to be worth $2,000,000, the Prescott property $500,000, and the property of the Gas and Water Company $100,000, and, if the debts of the Company were paid, a handsome profit would be still left to the stockholders.

Gage accordingly agreed to the issue of bonds, Childs promising to give him 600 bonds of the Improvement Company, and 209 of the bonds of the Gas and Water Company, all the bonds to be secured by trust deeds to Henry Greenebaum for $1,600,000. Gage thereupon

PREPARED A DEED,

but did not acknowledge it, and gave it to the Company, and trust deeds were also given by Childs to Greenebaum. About 903 lots only were included in the trust deeds, though Childs assured complainant he had included all that were unsold, and Gage charges that he fraudulently omitted 300 lots from the trust deeds. Childs went to New York in 1871 and made arrangements to sell the bonds, but the fire in October disturbed his arrangement, and on a subsequent visit he was not so successful. A large number of the bonds were afterwards pledged as collateral security to secure loans.

The Company's indebtedness to Gage was then $450,000 exclusive of the 10 per cent of the profits. The deed of the Improvement Company to the Gas and Water Company of five-eighths of the property Gage alleges was

WITHOUT

consideration, and its trust-deed is, therefore, equitably the trust-deed of the Improvement Company. In March, 1872, the Gas and Water Company reconveyed this property to the Improvement Company. At the time the bonds were issued Childs represented that he had paid off all liens on the property, except the Prescott lien and another for $75,000, so that the bonds were a first lien, but Gage has since ascertained that a number of releases made by Page and Kimbark, releasing $150,000, were obtained by fraud, and that litigation will probably result therefrom.

Childs and Greenebaum went to New York to

NEGOTIATE A SALE

of the bonds, but were unsuccessful, and the consideration on which Gage conveyed to Childs failed, and he was left with the bonds as his sole security for the $450,000, he having conveyed the land in fee to enable the Company to have the title, so as to mortgage it.

The Company, in 1872, still being in an embarrassed financial condition, Childs and his associates

CONCOCTED ANOTHER SCHEME

to raise money. Childs proposed that Greenebaum's trust-deed should be released, and that Gage should take other bonds in a new company, which Childs was to form. He represented to Gage that he had the control of the charter of the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, and that he had, together with Duncomb and Brownell, organized a Construction Company to build said railroad by way of Riverside, and that he had procured subscriptions to the amount of $800,000. Childs therefore proposed that Gage should allow his land to be held by Childs and his associates; that they would change the name of the railroad company to that of the

CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN

Railroad Company, and would issue its bonds to the amount of $8,000,000; that they would then convey all the lands of the Improvement Company to a corporation to be called the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land Company. This last named company was to give a trust-deed to J. N. Jewett of all this property to secure the payment of $1,000,000 bonds of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company, and these bonds were to be given to the Improvement Company to settle its indebtedness.

Gage thought this scheme very intricate, but was finally induced to go into it, on the promise that he should have ample security in railroad bonds given him. He accordingly turned over the land and also the notes of Duncomb and Brownell which he held.

Gage claims this whole scheme was

A FRAUD

to get possession of the bonds and the Duncomb and Brownell notes. In June, 1873, Childs represented he had secured for cancellation the whole first issue of 1,600 bonds, but complainant avers that some of them were secured by pledging the Company's land contrary to the agreement. Childs showed all the bonds in his possession and a large number of releases of various debts, and Gage surrendered the notes and bonds. He now alleges that this surrender was procured by fraudulent statements, that Childs has not transferred to the Land Company all the Improvement Company's property, but has allowed a large part to be used in payment of private debts of Duncomb or Brownell, or the settlement of the debts of the Riverside Hotel Company, and also that the Prescott mortgage has never been paid. The trust-deed to Jewett, moreover, was not given to secure 1,000 common bonds, an equal footing as regards payment, but 200 of them were made preferred and a first lien.

Jewett prepared a trust-deed as wished, but Childs laid this aside and had another made by Austin Stevens, in which the fraudulent charge was made. One hundred of the preferred bonds were used in payment of new indebtedness of $30,000 against the Riverside Hotel Company held by the Third National Bank. The other 100 bonds were given to the Pecks as security for a loan of $75,000, and all these preferred bonds were taken, Gage charges, with notice of his equities. The parties who took the various lots which Childs fraudulently sold did not receive deeds, or, if they did, were not allowed to record them until June 4, 1873, the date when the deeds from the Riverside Improvement Company to the Land Company were given, and were then recorded together. They amounted to about $150,000 in value, some being actually given away.

IN MARCH, 1873,

Childs, as President of the Improvement Company, fraudulently sold to Austin Stevens about 130 lots, the conveyance being without consideration, and done to defraud complainant.

Gage alleges that all the said acts were in fraud of his rights; that no parties who received any part of the Riverside property with notice of his rights have any title. In addition to his other representations,

CHILDS ALSO PROMISED

that the railroad should be started in ten days after the arrangements were completed, and that 40 miles should be completed during the season of 1873. Instead of this, work has never been even commenced, and its bonds are therefore worthless. The remaining bonds besides what Gage had were distributed around where they would do the most good, or used in paying debts. Last spring Gage began to suspect that all was not right, but did not know until lately that some of the bonds were preferred.

AT THE TIME OF THE GREAT FIRE,

Gage charges Childs had drawn about $90,000 of the funds of the Riverside Improvement Company and used it in building an elegant residence on some of the lots in Riverside. Murray, also, at the same time, had overdrawn $30,000, and this was also used in building a fine house in Riverside. Since January, 1874, Childs has sold or given away a large number of lots, secured by the trust-deed, to various parties, to defraud complainant.

It is also alleged that the hotel-property was fraudulently sold under some decree or trust, and conveyed to W. S. Hubbard, Jr., who has since reconveyed it.

In conclusion, or about the 125th page, Gage begins

TO SUM UP

by stating that the Land Company was only authorized to hold such lands as were necessary to its business, to erect warehouses and carry on a warehouse business in Chicago, but that it has never done so, and has no authority to take possession of the land conveyed to it by the Riverside Improvement Company, and the only result of such conveyance is a claim on the Improvement Company's land; 759 of the 1,600 Greenebaum bonds are still, it is claimed, a lien on the Riverside property, and all the premises conveyed to the Land Company are still in equity subject to the Greenebaum trust deed. In December, 1873, Gage assigned 350 of the bonds of the Railroad Company to George Taylor, as Trustee, to secure an indebtedness to the City of Chicago, and he has since asked Taylor to become a co-complainant, but, that person declining, complainant makes him defendant.

Wherefore David A. Gage asks that all the above-named parties may be made defendants; that the conveyance to the Land Company be declared void; the Greenebaum trust deeds be declared to be a valid lien; that Jewett be decreed to redeliver the 759 bonds and Brownell and Duncomb notes to complainant; that the hotel property, the gas and water property, and the magnificent residences of Childs and Murray be declared to be in equity the property of the Improvement Company; and, lastly, that a Receiver be appointed to take possession of all the Riverside property.

ORPHEUS C. BADGER,

however, rather anticipated Gage's movements, by filing a bill yesterday morning for a like purpose as Gage. He sets out that he owns $100,000 of the preferred bonds of the Chicago & Great Western Land Company secured as stated above; that they have not been paid. The original issue was for $8,000,000, and that only $1,000,000 have been issued, and no part of the proposed railroad built. No bonds have been sold for the railroad's interest, nor has any money been received for it, and Badger therefore concludes that it is insolvent and unable to pay its interest on bonds, and the sole security of the bondholders is the mortgage to J. N. Jewett. It is also charged that Childs and Murray have had sole charge of the railroad affairs; that they have neglected its interests, and allowed it to fall into an deplorable condition; that they are impecunious persons, and totally unfit to have the control of such a corporation, lest they apply its assets to their own private use.

Badger also charges that the Railroad Land Company's officers have allowed various lots embraced in the mortgage to be sold under ...ended mortgages; that they ... with prior incumbrances, to sell ... and also allowed the land to sold ... it also alleged that the officers of ... pany have also received large ... appropriated them; that they ... proper books, nor managed the ... Company honestly.

The other Directors are charac... figure-heads, having only a n... and taking no care of the Compa...

In view of these and sever... tions, Badger asks that the Grea... Company, E. G. Childs, and I... made defendants; that they be ... further interfering with the Lan... fairs, make a strict account of ... affairs and debts, and that a R... pointed for the Land Compan... of its affairs and pay its indebte...

The first bill of Gage was nea... filed two weeks ago, but owing ... Messrs. Lawrence, Winston, Ca... rence being engaged in the Walk... filing was delayed.

In the Badger case Childs ente... ance on his own behalf and as R... Land Company, and an injunc... and W. D. Kerfoot appointed Re... bond for $10,000. A motion w... Gage's counsel this morning to s... junction and Receiver, as they cl... on which Badger sues are fraudu...

THE NORTHWESTERN...

News Items Telegraphed ... cago Tribune...

ILLINOIS.

The operation of transfusin... cessfully performed Tuesday ... W. H. Fraser, of LaSalle. T... Alfred Foote, of Peru, who is ve... sumption. About sixteen ounce... conveyed from the arm of a y... into the arm of the patient, ... his pulse from 120 to 100, and g... and healthier beat. The oper... minutes.

—The people of Ford County ... cised over the demand for $... pensation made by County Tr... Kilgore was, it is claimed, elec... Monopolist party with the ful... that the salary should be $700 ... taking advantage of a suppo... law, he claims extra pay for t... lector of the County, which po... officio.

—Frank Davis, a boy aged 12, ... rattlesnake near LeRoy, McL... Tuesday, and is in a dangerous c...

—Some days since, a Committe... worth Town Council went to ... look at a hand fire engine for ... Yesterday they purchased the ... $1,850.

—Chief Engineer M. X. Chees... ton, while riding at full gallop ... was thrown violently from hi... horse stumbling over a sand-pil... seriously injured. He slight... shoulder, the left collar bone be... also suffered internal injury.

IOWA.

In Davenport, about 10 o'clock ... a couple of roughs named Ch... James Casey met a man named ... the levee at the steamboat landi... him, beating him terribly with ... him, and pounding him with a r... senseless. They then robbed hi... in money. The villains were ... and are now in jail.

—Dr. Bell's residence in East ... entered by burglars Tuesday nig... a large amount of valuables, suc... etc. There is as yet no clue to th... is the third house that has been ... city within a week.

—The semi-annual session of ... of the Ancient Order of United ... in session in Davenport, with a ... of delegates from the State Lod...

WISCONSIN.

The Elkhorn *Independent*, th... Walworth County Republicans, ... yesterday, by sale, from Frank ... D. Devor, late editor of the Ga... who assumes the proprietorsh... control at once.

—The banking-house of ... Brittan, of Beloit, has been c... First National Bank, with L. C. ... dent; A. P. Waterman, Vice-... Walter M. Brittan, Cashier. T... holders are Dwight Durkee, ... Charles H. Parker and John H... who, with the officers, constitut... Directors.

—Fred Kerder, a Canadian, a c... & Ogilvie's dry-goods store in ... tempted suicide yesterday eve... chloral hydrate. He had been ... of whisky lately, and it is suppo... tempted his life because of th... whisky. His condition was c... after taking the drug, and promp... moved the effect, and he is ... recover.

MICHIGAN.

A young man named Samuel ... left arm caught in the belting ... mill, in East Saginaw, yesterday ... tirely from the shoulder, and ... injuries.

—Henry Knickerbocker, a f... about 5 miles north of Flint, w... thrown from his reaper Saturday ... body came in contact with the k... right arm was cut off at the elbow ... side lacerated in a fearful manne... died within half an hour.

—A large delegation from th... Board of Trade arrived at De... afternoon, and were formally met ... of the Detroit Board of Trade, a... the Russell House. Yesterda... City Hall was illuminated in the... they were formally received the... authorities. To-day they will be ... the Detroit Board of Trade.

OHIO.

The temperance people of Scio... a convention yesterday, and u... solved to vote against license.

—Thomas Enright, a well-... keeper, both of Portsmouth and ... been adjudged insane and sent t...

—John and George Clemmens, ... years, were drowned yesterday ... the Scioto River at the mouth c... near Portsmouth.

—John Molsten, one of the ol... lord's rolling-mill, in Portsmouth... tack yesterday on the man who ... place, and pounded him severely...

—On Tuesday morning, about ... die, 6 years old, son of Micha... missed. Nearly every one turne... for him. The canal was drag... success. On Wednesday night, ... while the little fellow's large Ne... was looking for him, he foun... under an old boat. He laid in t... twelve hours. All that could be... feet sticking out of the water.

NEBRASKA.

On and after the 1st day of Au... from Omaha to points East and ... checked on the Omaha side of t... of at Spoon Lake, as heretofore.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—... Lake region and the Northwest, ... and decidedly warm weather; ... Minnesota; south or west winds ... ster in the Upper Lake region, f... ing barometer in the Northwest.

LOCAL OBSERVATIO...

CHICAGO...

Hour of observation.	Barometer....	Thermometer.	Humidity....	Direction and force of w...
6:18 a. m..	30.08	76	65	E., fresh...
11:18 a. m..	29.94	77	57	S. E., fr...
2:00 p. m..	29.93	78	53	E., fresh...
3:53 p. m..	29.95	78	53	E., fresh...
9:00 p. m..	29.92	75	64	S. E., fr...
10:18 p. m..	29.91	74	68	S. E., fr...

Maximum thermometer, 80.
Minimum thermometer, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIO...

CHICAGO, ...

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.
Breck'ridge	29.65	72	S., fresh....
Cheyenne ..	30.10	69	N., fresh....
Chicago....	29.91	74	S. E., fresh..
Cleveland..	29.99	66	S. E., gentle.
Cincinnati..	30.03	73	Calm ....
Cairo.......	29.94	81	S., gentle....
Denver......	30.12	72	S. E., gentle.
Detroit.....	29.98	67	Calm ....
Duluth......	29.68	75	S. W., fresh.
Davenport..	29.91	75	S. W., light..
Escanaba ..	29.84	68	S. E., fresh..
Fort Garry.	29.98	65	N. W., fresh.
Fort Gibson	29.87	85	S., light.....
Keokuk	29.88	75	S. E., gentle.
Leavenw'th	29.80	82	Calm ....
Marquette..	29.81	70	S., fresh....
Milwaukee..	29.94	80	S., fresh....
Omaha......	30.10	69	N., fresh....
[illegible]	29.72	66	N. W., gentle
Toledo.....	30.07	68	E., light.....
Yankton ...	29.82	79	S. E., gentle.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S., gentle....

...ceded mortgages; that they have connived, with prior incumbrances, to sell the property, and also allowed the land to sold for taxes. It is also alleged that the officers of the Land Company have also received large rents, and misappropriated them; that they have not kept proper books, nor managed the affairs of the Company honestly.

The other Directors are characterized as mere figure-heads, having only a nominal interest and taking no care of the Company's affairs.

In view of these and several other allegations, Badger asks that the Great Western Land Company, E. G. Childs, and L. W. Murray be made defendants; that they be restrained from further interfering with the Land Company's affairs, make a strict account of the Company's affairs and debts, and that a Receiver be appointed for the Land Company to take charge of its affairs and pay its indebtedness.

The first bill of Gage was nearly ready to be filed two weeks ago, but owing to the firm of Messrs. Lawrence, Winston, Campbell, & Lawrence being engaged in the Walker will-case, the filing was delayed.

In the Badger case Childs entered his appearance on his own behalf and as President of the Land Company, and an injunction was issued and W. D. Kerfoot appointed Receiver under a bond for $10,000. A motion will be made by Gage's counsel this morning to set aside the injunction and Receiver, as they claim those bonds on which Badger sues are fraudulent.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

The operation of transfusing blood was successfully performed Tuesday afternoon by Dr. W. H. Fraser, of LaSalle. The patient was Alfred Foote, of Peru, who is very low with consumption. About sixteen ounces of blood were conveyed from the arm of a young gentleman into the arm of the patient, speedily reducing his pulse from 120 to 100, and giving a stronger and healthier beat. The operation lasted ten minutes.

—The people of Ford County are much exercised over the demand for $3,000 extra compensation made by County Treasurer Kilgore. Kilgore was, it is claimed, elected by the Anti-Monopolist party with the full understanding that the salary should be $700 per year. Now, taking advantage of a supposed defect in the law, he claims extra pay for the work of Collector of the County, which position he fills ex-officio.

—Frank Davis, a boy aged 12, was bitten by a rattlesnake near LeRoy, McLean County, on Tuesday, and is in a dangerous condition.

—Some days since, a Committee of the Chattsworth Town Council went to Bloomington to look at a hand fire engine for sale by that city. Yesterday they purchased the engine, paying $1,350.

—Chief Engineer M. X. Cheese, of Bloomington, while riding at full gallop after a steamer, was thrown violently from his saddle by the horse stumbling over a sand-pile, and was very seriously injured. He alighted on his left shoulder, the left collar bone being broken. He also suffered internal injury.

IOWA.

In Davenport, about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, a couple of roughs named Charles Smith and James Casey met a man named John Murry on the levee at the steamboat landing, and attacked him, beating him terribly with a club, kicking him, and pounding him with a rock until he was senseless. They then robbed him of over $100 in money. The villains were caught yesterday and are now in jail.

—Dr. Bell's residence in East Davenport was entered by burglars Tuesday night and robbed of a large amount of valuables, such as silverware, etc. There is as yet no clue to the robbers. This is the third house that has been robbed in that city within a week.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is now in session in Davenport, with a full attendance of delegates from the State Lodges.

WISCONSIN.

The Elkhorn *Independent*, the organ of the Walworth County Republicans, was transferred yesterday, by sale, from Frank Leland to John D. Devor, late editor of the Galesburg *Register*, who assumes the proprietorship and editorial control at once.

—The banking-house of L. C. Hyde & Brittan, of Beloit, has been changed into the First National Bank, with L. C. Hyde as President; A. P. Waterman, Vice-President; and Walter M. Brittan, Cashier. The other stockholders are Dwight Durkee, of St. Louis, Charles H. Parker and John Hackett, of Beloit, who, with the officers, constitute the Board of Directors.

—Fred Kerder, a Canadian, a clerk in Bugbee & Ogilvie's dry-goods store in Madison, attempted suicide yesterday evening by taking chloral hydrate. He had been drinking freely of whisky lately, and it is supposed that he attempted his life because of the effects of the whisky. His condition was discovered soon after taking the drug, and prompt assistance removed the effect, and he is in a fair way to recover.

MICHIGAN.

A young man named Samuel Watson had his left arm caught in the belting at Birt's shingle mill, in East Saginaw, yesterday, tearing it entirely from the shoulder, and inflicting fatal injuries.

—Henry Knickerbocker, a farmer residing about 5 miles north of Flint, was accidentally thrown from his reaper Saturday afternoon. His body came in contact with the knives, and his right arm was cut off at the elbow, and his right side lacerated in a fearful manner. Death ensued within half an hour.

—A large delegation from the Peoria (Ill.) Board of Trade arrived at Detroit yesterday afternoon, and were formally met by a committee of the Detroit Board of Trade, and escorted to the Russell House. Yesterday evening the City Hall was illuminated in their honor, and they were formally received there by the city authorities. To-day they will be entertained by the Detroit Board of Trade.

OHIO.

The temperance people of Scioto County held a convention yesterday, and unanimously resolved to vote against license.

—Thomas Enright, a well-known saloon-keeper, both of Portsmouth and Cincinnati, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Asylum.

—John and George Clemmens, aged 12 and 14 years, were drowned yesterday while bathing in the Scioto River at the mouth of Brush Creek, near Portsmouth.

—John Molsten, one of the old hands at Gaylord's rolling-mill, in Portsmouth, made an attack yesterday on the man who had taken his place, and pounded him severely with a billy.

—On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, Eddie, 6 years old, son of Michael Buckner, was missed. Nearly every one turned out to look for him. The canal was dragged, but without success. On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, while the little fellow's large Newfoundland dog was looking for him, he found his body lying under an old boat. He laid in the water over twelve hours. All that could be seen was his feet sticking out of the water.

NEBRASKA.

On and after the 1st day of August all baggage from Omaha to points East and South will be checked on the Omaha side of the river, instead of at Spoon Lake, as heretofore.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, generally clear and decidedly warm weather; light rains in Minnesota; south or west winds, falling barometer in the Upper Lake region, followed by rising barometer in the Northwest.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
[illegible] a. m.	30.08	76	65	E., fresh	Clear.
[illegible] a. m.	29.94	77	57	S. E., fresh	Clear.
[illegible] p. m.	29.98	78	53	E., fresh	Fair.
[illegible] p. m.	29.95	78	53	E., fresh	Clear.
[illegible] p. m.	29.92	75	64	S. E., fresh	Clear.
[illegible] p. m.	29.91	74	68	S. E., fresh	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 80.
Minimum thermometer, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 23—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.65	72	S., fresh	.10	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.10	69	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Chicago	29.91	74	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	29.99	66	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.03	73	Calm		Clear.
[illegible]	29.94	81	S., gentle		Fair.
Denver	30.12	72	S. E., gentle	.01	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.98	67	Calm		Clear.
Duluth	29.94	75	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Davenport	29.91	75	S. W., light		Clear.
[illegible]	29.94	83	S. E., fresh		Fair.
Fort Garry	29.98	65	N. W., fresh	.19	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.87	75	S., light		Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	75	S. E., gentle		Clear.
[illegible]	29.81	82	Calm	.86	Fair.
[illegible]	29.91	70	S., fresh		Fair.
[illegible]	30.03	69	S., fresh		Clear.
[illegible]	30.10	69	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Omaha	29.91	66	N. W., gentle		Fair.
[illegible]	30.07	78	S., light		Cloudy.
[illegible]	29.88	79	S. E., gentle	.01	Fair.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], gentle		Cloudy.

WASHINGTON.

A Decision in Regard to the Postal-Car Controversy.

The Railroads Not Absolved from Their Obligations.

No Indictments Found Against Dana or the Safe Robbers.

Senator Jones' Opinion of the Third-Term Talk.

THE POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES DEMAND MORE PAY FOR THE WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—A repetition of the threats of this time last year, to make trouble in the matter of transporting the mails in the postal mail cars, is made by several of the principal railway companies, among which is the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore. The contracts expire on the 1st of August, and notice has been again given that railroad companies will stop running the postal cars unless the rate of compensation is increased by the Government. Last year the question was settled by the lines agreeing to continue to run the postal cars at the old rate, relying upon Congress to take action in the premises, and remunerate the companies for the losses alleged by them to have been sustained in consequence of the inadequate pay allowed by Government for that service. The result of the present agitation of this subject will be similar to that of last year, unless the companies shall execute their threat, in which event the Government holds that it has the right to resort to somewhat arbitrary measures, and would probably impress or put into service cars for the especial transportation of Government goods, and run them by and at the expense of the Government over the various railroads.

JONES ON GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERVIEW WITH THE NEVADA SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, is in the city, and was interviewed to-night on the third term views generally ascribed to him, as published recently in the *Nevada Territorial Enterprise*, and which have been largely copied in the Eastern journals. The Senator says that he did not instigate the publication of the article, as has been asserted, and that he had nothing whatever to do with it. The paper which published the article supported him ardently in his candidacy for the Senatorship from personal friendship on the part of its then editor and proprietor, Joseph Goodman, who was strongly opposed to Jones' competitor, Sharon. Last year Sharon, who is a very wealthy man, announced himself publicly as a candidate to succeed Stewart, and Goodman immediately stated he would not support him. He found the Sharon interest too strong for him, however, and sold out his interest to that clique and is now in Europe.

SENATOR JONES,

therefore, has no voice whatever in what that paper has to say. He deprecates the idea that he is in any manner the mouthpiece of the President; and says that, previous to the publication of the famous memorandum, he had never been in the Executive Mansion but twice. He believes, however, in Grant's possessing strong common sense, and is of the opinion that he cannot, and will not, under any circumstances, agree to become a candidate for a third term. He says Grant has made himself a record as

AN OBSCURE MAN,

who forced himself to the front of the army by his victories and abilities, received the surrender and the sword of the great leader of the Rebellion, Gen. Lee, was made President by an almost unanimous vote of the people, and was elected to the second term in the face of venomous attacks from every side and against a popular candidate, and should be satisfied. He has the best chance in the world to retire with a record clear of a single defeat, and cannot risk a trial for a third term. The Senator concluded this conversation by reaffirming his belief that Gen. Grant could not be induced to run for another term.

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

THE AWARD FOR NEXT YEAR'S PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the usual advertisement for bids to print the tobacco, beer, and spirit tax stamps, required during the present fiscal year. Last year a portion of the work of printing the tints was done in New York by the National and the Continental Bank Note Companies, while the larger portion, the engraving and face-printing, was done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is $400,000, which includes dies and stamps; and of this about $160,000 will be used to pay for engraving and printing the adhesive stamps. Last year, when bids were advertised for, the Printing Bureau was called upon for an estimate of the probable cost, and on that estimate the engraving and printing of the face of the spirit, beer, and tobacco stamps was awarded to that Bureau. Commissioner Douglass, in view of the fact that the tint-printing, with express charges, costs about $66,000 per year, appointed a Commission in May last to examine and report whether the printing of the revenue stamps in two tints could be dispensed with. The Commission, composed of the Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Clerk in the First Comptroller's office, and the Deputy Photographer decided recently that it could not be safely dispensed with, as, when printed in but one tint, or printed plain, the stamp could be successfully photographed and counterfeited, while printing in two prevented this. If this work is done, the Department and the Printing Bureau will be called upon for an estimate. It will enable the Government to retain a large number of skilled workmen whose services would otherwise be dispensed with.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF SPECIAL TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—A statement has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau showing the receipts from special taxes for the special tax years ending April, 1873, and 1874. It shows an increase under the head of rectifiers of more than $38,000; an increase from retail liquor-dealers of nearly $800,000; manufacturers of cigars, $3,400; dealers in leaf tobacco, increase, $12,500; dealers in leaf tobacco, increase $36,000; dealers in the manufacture of tobacco, increase nearly $610,000; manufacturers of tobacco, increase of $3,000; peddlers of tobacco, an increase of over $21,000; brewers, increase nearly $50,000; dealers in malt liquors, increase nearly $50,000; and wholesale liquor-dealers, increase over $12,000; total net increase on special taxes account over the year ending 1873, $1,672,483. The only item on which there was a decrease was on manufactures of stills and worms, and ditto manufactured, $633.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued a circular relative to the duty of Collectors to seize spirits for discrepancy between the marks and brands on the packages and the actual taxable contents, which states that, whenever an original package shows an excess of spirits over the marks, stamps, and brands, it should be detained for investigation. A careful gauge should then be made to assess the distiller, and the names of the distiller and gauger reported. If the excess amounts to one proof gallon in averaging several packages, or a gallon in a single package, it should be seized and reported.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER AFTER THE GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Gen. B. F. Butler is in the city and interviewed Secretary Bristow to-day. It is hinted that he comes here as the attorney for certain claimants before the Commission to distribute the Geneva award.

CONGRESSMAN MELLISH'S WIDOW.

The widow of Mellish, the New York Congressman who died last winter, was appointed to a $900 clerkship in the Treasury Department to-day. Mellish spent nearly all his money to secure his election to Congress, and during the insanity which preceded his death he wanted pretty much all that there was left of what was once a comfortable competency, in his crazy freaks, so that his wife was left with several children almost wholly unprovided for.

THE 5 PER CENT LOAN.

Eight bids for the new 5 per cent loan were filed with the Secretary of the Treasury this morning. They come principally from New York City. The Secretary looks for many more to-morrow morning, and they will all be opened at noon to-morrow. The President's telegraphic order to the Secretary to meet him at Long Branch specified Thursday as the time, and the Secretary expected to leave to-night, but as he will be necessarily detained to open these bids, he will not go till to-morrow night.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In the District Supreme Court to-day, Judge Humphries ordered the Receiver of the First National Bank to sell the bank building on the 9th of next December to the highest bidder. The Receiver states that he expects to be able to pay an additional dividend of 20 per cent at an early day. This will make 70 per cent in all paid to the creditors of the bank.

NO INDICTMENT AGAINST DANA.

The Grand Jury adjourned to-day until Aug. 20 without presenting indictments against Dana, of the *Sun*, or against the bogus safe-burglary parties.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE ALABAMA COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The Alabama Commissioners are in session to-day at the Department of State. Having organized for business, it is probable they will adjourn to the Department of Justice building, where future sessions will be held.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

Judge Spense, Solicitor of the Post-Office Department, to whom was referred the question as to what is compliance with the laws by railroad companies in relation to the postal-car service, rendered an opinion to-day, in which he takes the ground that the companies are required by Congress to furnish the requisite facilities for the distribution of the mails on trains, and that nothing less than the accommodations now furnished can be accepted by the Department. This opinion was solicited in consequence of the question of President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, that they would comply with the law by carrying the mails in the ordinary mail-cars.

APPOINTMENT.

The widow of ex-Congressman Mellish has been appointed to a $900 clerkship in the Currency Division of the Treasury Department.

PERSONAL.

Gen. B. F. Butler had a long interview with Secretary Bristow to-day.

DIED.

The last surviving sister of the late Edgar Allen Poe died at the Epiphany Church Home to-day, aged 68.

THE BROKEN FIRST NATIONAL.

The District Court has authorized the Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington to sell its building at public auction, fixing the minimum price at $100,000. The Court also, on application of the Receiver, made a decree authorizing the Receiver to compound the indebtedness of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. to the First National Bank to the extent of valid unpaid claims against said bank surrendered to petitioner, and counseled credit to be given the firm on its open account with the bank, provided there shall not be waived any claim for preference or priority of lien asserted in favor of the bank against the firm in respect of any portion of its indebtedness to the bank.

THE BOOK TRADE.

Proceedings in the Convention at Put-In Bay.

PUT-IN BAY, O., July 22.—The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. Mr. Tiknor, of the Finance Committee, reported a debt of $400 incurred for printing, etc., which was provided for by subscriptions.

After a few explanatory remarks, Mr. Sheldon reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The retail booksellers of this country are a most important element of civilization, second only to the church and school-house, and no village or town can be thoroughly prosperous which does not contain at least one good book-store where the best literature of this country is displayed; and

WHEREAS, The late controversies and distraction existing in the book-trade, and the custom which has grown up on the part of the publishers and larger city dealers of selling books to private consumers at very nearly the same rate at which the local booksellers can purchase them, has rendered it impossible for the local dealer to successfully invest his capital in a stock of books to meet and develop the wants of his own section; and if this evil is not checked, at no distant day the whole business of selling books must fall into the hands of large city dealers or peddlers, greatly to the detriment of local communities; therefore,

Resolved, That the discounts which have heretofore been allowed to ministers, teachers, and libraries, on the ground that they are common workers with us in the distribution of knowledge, be as follows, namely: that a discount not exceeding 20 per cent in miscellaneous and special books may be allowed by publishers, jobbers, and retailers to professional men and teachers, and on goods sold in quantities to libraries and large buyers outside the trade.

Resolved, further, That we deem it right, and for the best interests of book-buyers, to make the purchase of and to sustain the local booksellers, that the business of the locality may be developed for the common good. The business of selling books at best is not among the profitable kind of literary enterprises, and yields but a fair living, and requires unusual intelligence to successfully prosecute it.

Resolved, That, in view of the insufficiency of the present system of trade-rules, and also of commercial travelers, to meet the wants of trade, in lieu thereof this Convention appoint a committee with power to establish and conduct a semi-annual book trade sale or fair, at which publishers shall offer their books during the period of the sale at special terms to the trade.

Resolved, That publishers be requested to send, as far as possible, editorial copies through the local bookseller, and that the bookseller exercise due care in the prompt delivery of the books, and in the transmission of notices to the publishers.

The next resolution recommended the project of Mr. E. Steiger, to catalogue and classify books. The next makes the *Publishers' Weekly* the official organ of the Association, and the medium of first announcements of books. The last resolution provides for the appointment of a new Committee on Permanent Organization, to report Thursday morning.

Several resolutions were then introduced and referred to the Committee of Thirty.

The report was accepted, and presented for discussion. An amendment to exclude law books in the 10 per cent rate was withdrawn.

Mr. Hubbard, of Columbus, objected to 20 per cent as the maximum discount. He objected to the make-up of the Committee, because twenty of the Committee are jobbers and publishers. He proposed to make the maximum discount to the classes named 10 per cent, and on law and medical books, 5 per cent.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Randolph, Sheldon, Nicholson, and Challen, of Philadelphia. Mr. Challen stated that as a publisher he never gave discount outside the trade, and he offered an amendment to that effect, which he withdrew.

Mr. Aston made some remarks, and was followed by Mr. Sheldon, who desired to correct the impression that there could be any further reduction in the retail price of books.

Mr. Stevens followed in favor of the report.

Mr. Hall, of Elmira, N. Y., took occasion to ask why Osgood & Co. charged such high prices. The question was disposed of by the Chairman.

Mr. Eyrich, of New Orleans; Mr. Taylor, of Buffalo; R. R. Bowker, of the *Publishers' Weekly*; and Mr. Gunn, spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. Hubbard, of Columbus, announced himself as the telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and as such qualified to speak. He requested that the reporters be directed not to give these resolutions to the public, as the trade already had the report. Mr. Hubbard's proposition was not received with favor.

Mr. Sheldon remarked that the public already knew what the Convention had been called for, and it was useless to attempt, even if it were proper, to keep the proceedings secret. He believed in the fullest publicity and a frank statement to the public of what is to be done.

The discount resolution was then adopted, but two or three voting against it, Mr. Lippincott stating that while, not present to vote, his house would approve the action of the Convention.

The second resolution was then adopted without discussion. The third resolution, after explanatory remarks by Mr. Sheldon, was also adopted. The remaining resolutions were then adopted.

After some unessential discussion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, with the understanding that an earnest effort will be made to bring all publishers into the reform.

OHIO RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

CAIRO, Ill., July 22.—Capt. Rees W. Dugan, of Cincinnati, who has been awarded the contract for removing Bacon Rock, a dangerous obstruction to navigation at the mouth of the Ohio River, is here, making preparations for blasting with dualine. The rock is now about 10 feet under water, and the Captain is sanguine of success. It has heretofore defied the efforts of all who have attempted its removal.

UNEQUAL TAXATION OBJECTED TO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

W[illegible]STER, Ill., July 22.—The gentlemen who [illegible] summoned on Tuesday to appear before the Court have been given till Friday to report a correct schedule of their personal property. They are now at work examining, with closed doors, the Assessor's books, and have cited 200 more persons who have not honestly listed the full amount of their personal property. Your correspondent was informed this forenoon, by one of the County Commissioners, that the Court was discussing the idea of throwing the whole of this year's assessment overboard and ordering the Assessor to begin over, to obtain a full schedule from every taxpayer in the county, and to require each one to make oath to the same, as being the quickest way of settling the whole matter. Some of the farmers, whose land will sell for $50 cash per acre, were assessed at only $4, while some of the merchants' real estate was assessed at nearly its cash value.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Mob Execution at Nevada, Mo.

Minor Criminal News.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

Nevada, Mo. (July 19), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The usual quiet of our town was broken this morning by the announcement that last night a body of men, numbering twelve or fifteen, had entered a house in the north part of the town and taken therefrom a man by the name of Ol Frakes, leaving in such a hurry that he was not permitted to put his shoes or socks on. Our Sheriff and Marshal were notified of the occurrence, and search commenced immediately, many of our citizens joining in the search. This morning his body was found dangling from a limb about a mile east of town, near Dr. Bleven's house. He had been shot in the back, and his shirt was burned off of him, his body being singed and blackened terribly. It is supposed that his shirt took fire from the pistol-shot. This makes the fourth man mobbed in our county within the past year.

Frakes bore a very bad name, was suspected of being connected with two of the parties (above named, as being mobbed) in robbing a store in the edge of Cedar County, and, as a corroborating circumstance, the mob came from that direction. He was under indictment in Bates County for murder, and some think the mob came from that county.

Come from where they may, they did their work effectively. Some think their intention was to have a double hanging, as there was another noose already prepared in the other end of the rope with which Frakes was hung.

St. Joseph, Mo. (July 21), Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

Full particulars of the hanging of the boy horse-thief, James Ross, in Holt County, have been received here. On the 9th inst. he stole a fine mare from John Marshall, of Bigelow, Holt County, and brought her to this city and sold her. She was traced and the thieves detected, and Ross arrested at Bigelow on last Friday. He acknowledged his guilt, and in default of $1,000 bond was started to jail. On Saturday night, when some 4 miles from Bigelow, on the road to Oregon, the county-seat, he was taken from the hands of the constable and hung to a tree. The officer appears to have made little or no resistance. It is believed that the lynchers are mostly men of property living in Bigelow, who have hitherto borne a respectable character. James Ross, the murdered man, was about 18 years of age. His parents came from Ohio many years ago, and are now living in Wayne County, Iowa. His father's name is John H. Ross, and he owns a handsome property. James did not wish that his parents should ever hear of his guilt, and manifested considerable feeling when speaking of them. He stated to 'Squire Long that he had come to Holt County to work during the harvest, but failing to obtain employment, had stolen the mare and taken her to St. Joseph. It is believed that the boy had older accomplices and those more guilty than himself.

The Philadelphia Abduction case—Murder and Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The City of Brotherly Love is rapidly gaining an unenviable notoriety in crime. But a few days ago, people throughout the country were startled by a novelty in the criminal history of the United States, viz.: the kidnapping and holding to ransom of the child of one of our most prominent dry goods men. The circumstances were detailed in THE TRIBUNE on the day following the abduction, and the matter has recently assumed more than local notice. As it is, the police acknowledge themselves fairly beaten, and the parents of the boy are almost distracted. The father is daily in receipt of anonymous letters ostensibly emanating from the abductors, who now state their willingness to surrender the child on receipt of $20,000. This the father is willing to pay, but, at the same time, asserts that it will ruin him financially.

The citizens, headed by McKean, of the *Ledger*, Harrison, President of the Board of Public Charities, and Mayor Stokley, held a private meeting to-night, and determined on offering a reward of $20,000 for the capture of the abductors. Thus the matter stands.

In the northern part of the city, to-day, a carriage-builder attempted to murder his wife, and then committed suicide. He was formerly in good circumstances, and it is believed committed the fatal acts through losses in business and fear of starvation. The wife is in a critical condition, and is not expected to recover.

Crime in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Charles Hudson, the Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, jointly charged with Union Adams, the ex-President, and Maltby G. Lane and William Wade, ex-Directors of the bank, with having made false reports of its condition to the Comptroller of the Currency, gave bail to-day to appear for examination. Lane was arrested to-day and gave bail.

Some time ago the German Consul-General informed the police authorities of the escape of John Schnick from Germany, after committing forgeries to the extent of $100,000. The steamers were watched, but he was not captured. A man was arrested in Yonkers on the charge of committing a burglary in this city, and brought here, when he was identified as the missing forger. He will be sent to Germany on Monday.

A Woman Beaten to Death on the Highway.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—This afternoon the wife of a hand-organist, who was traveling with her husband between Norwalk and Darien, was beaten to death by a party of tramps, consisting of one woman and three men. She had seated herself by the roadside to rest, her husband having gone ahead some distance, when the murderers made the assault. They were seen in the act of beating her by a number of boys, who were at work near by, but they were unable to prevent the murder. The whole party have been arrested, and locked up at Norwalk to await trial.

Extensive Robbery of a Newport, R. I., Jewelry Store.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Schnitzer's jewelry store, in Newport, was robbed last night of thirty seven gold watches, several silver watches, and jewelry. The proprietor was sleeping within two feet of the show-case, and lost $90 and a watch from his clothes. Thirteen empty watch-cases were found in the street this morning.

The Conductor Bean Case Dismissed.

JOLIET, Ill., July 22.—The case of Edward Bean, the conductor of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad who was indicted for manslaughter through his connection with the Sag Bridge disaster, near Lemont, Cook Co., Ill., has been dismissed, with leave to reinstate. This probably is the end of the prosecution.

Post-Office Robber Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—James Dunning, charged with embezzling about $6,000 from the Atlanta, Ga., Post-Office, while his father was Postmaster, was arrested here yesterday, and sent to Atlanta to-day, in charge of Deputy U. S. Marshal Goodwin.

Attempted Wife-Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—George Hoffman, aged 32 years, killed himself this morning. He had just previously attempted to kill his wife.

Horrible Child-Murder.

Lincoln, Neb. (July 21), Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

A horrible murder was committed at La Platte, Sarpy County, on Sunday evening. A woman named Whettington, while upbraiding George Ringo, father of her illegitimate child, was laughed at and cursed by him. He refused to acknowledge or deny being the father of the child. Finally she cried out: "George Ringo, stop laughing at me, or I will dash out its innocent brains." He continued. She ran around the house and threw the child down a well, killing it, then ran away, and walked up and down the field wringing her hands, laughing and crying, and acting like insane. Ringo mounted a horse and rode away. The Coroner summoned a jury, who found a verdict implicating both man and woman in the murder of the child. Both were arrested, and will be tried on a charge of murder in the first degree.

THE INDIANS.

Further Depredations Along the Union Pacific Railroad.

Attack Upon the Miners Near Fort Steele.

Recent Raids in Texas.

Hostilities in Wyoming—Fight in the Gold-Mines—Military Companies Organized by the Citizens—Decisive Action Required.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo. Ter., July 18.—Wyoming Territory, and in fact the whole of the Far West, appears at this time to be absolutely beset by the Indians. Their attacks are becoming more daring every day, and, since writing my last letter to THE TRIBUNE, the following outrages have been committed by them:

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt arrived at Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Fort Steele, on the 17th, having made their escape from the mining region, 30 miles north of Fort Steele, where the miners had kept the Indians off for two days. Their hired man was killed, their two houses burnt, their cow butchered, their horses driven off, and all their property utterly destroyed; they barely escaping with their lives.

A large band of Indians

ATTACKED THE MINERS

on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., and fought them all day Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Edward Daniels was killed by the savages. The citizens of Rawlins immediately organized a party to go to the relief of the miners, and expected to reach the Seminole Mines early this morning.

Mr. Stoller says another party of citizens started out from Carbon this morning for the same destination. From this it will be seen that the savages are really determined to do as much damage as they can in this young and thriving Territory. Every effort has been made to prevent anything like a scare, or any undue excitement; but, when atrocities are being committed on every side of us, it is criminal to remain silent any longer.

Reports have been in circulation to-day that Indians have been seen in the hills near this city; these reports may be true or may be false. There is truth enough, in all conscience, respecting the number of white men who have recently been slain in this Territory, without resorting to any guess-work.

The time has come when

SOME DECISIVE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN,

as it will not do for us to sit any longer with our arms folded. From all parts of the Territory we hear of bloodshed, but it is only recently that the red-skins have commenced operations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. If this great route across the Continent becomes the object of their attacks, there will be increased misery, and travel upon it will, of course, almost entirely cease. It has always been the policy of the managers of this road to suppress any unfavorable news concerning it, in regard to accidents and Indian depredations; and, as they control a great amount of telegraph-line, they have been quite successful in so doing.

OMAHA, July 22.—The following was received to-day:

"CAMP STAMBUGH, W. T., July 17.—I have just returned from a scout on the Cottonwood, Big and Little Papoages, and Big and Little Wind Rivers, and found no signs of Indians. Capt. Boles, Second Cavalry, has just returned from a scout, and reports that he struck the trail of a small party on Fowler Divide, going south; followed the trail, and, 25 miles south of the three crossings on the Sweetwater, met the party returning; killed one Indian, and captured seven head of horses. With the exception of this small band, there are no hostile Indians in the district. (Signed) D. S. GORDON."

Indian Raids in Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 22.—The *News'* San Antonio special says a Fort Sill letter, dated 16th, states that on the 4th inst. the wood camp of Mr. Evans, 13 miles from the Fort, was attacked by Indians. A small detachment of United States troops followed, compelling them to abandon about sixty head of cattle. The body of a white man was found full of arrows, and scalped.

THE CROPS.

In Central and Western Iowa.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO., }
CHICAGO, July 22, 1874. }

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Crop-reports from the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in Central and Western Iowa, are enclosed. Yours truly,

J. B. CALHOUN,
Land-Commissioner.

STORY COUNTY.

NEVADA, July 20.—Wheat-harvest just commenced. Crop good, yielding fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Other small grain also good. Corn looks fair, and will make a full crop with favorable weather. W. C. BOWERS.

BOONE COUNTY.

BOONSBORO, July 20.—Wheat-yield this year is a little above the average. A. J. BARKLEY.

GREEN COUNTY.

JEFFERSON, July 20.—The wheat-crop is now being harvested, and, though thin on the ground, is of good quality, yielding 15 bushels per acre. Corn looks well; expect a good crop. Barley is harvested and in the stack in good order. Potatoes have suffered from dry weather, but it is raining nicely to-day. HEAD BROTHERS.

CRAWFORD, IDA, AND SAC COUNTIES.

DENISON, July 20.—The crops in Crawford, Ida, and Sac Counties have not been injured by drought or insects, and a better yield of wheat, oats, and hay was never harvested. Corn and potatoes are very promising, and the recent rains have put these crops beyond danger.

MONONA COUNTY.

ONAWA, July 20.—The wheat-crop in this county will be about an average of the past five years, say 15 bushels per acre, with an area in cultivation much larger than ever before. Corn is very promising, and the rains of the last twenty-four hours insure a magnificent crop. HOLBROOK BROTHERS.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

ALTA STATION, July 21.—Crops are all good, and farmers are harvesting wheat and oats. One-third more area in wheat than last year, and on new ground the yield is 28 and 30 bushels per acre. Corn and potatoes look well. Rain Sunday and Monday. P. G. PETERSON.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, July 21.—Wheat, quality good, with an average yield of 18 and 20 bushels per acre. Corn looks well, promising a full crop. M. MCHENRY.

FIRES.

At Ridgetown, Canada.

TORONTO, Can., July 22.—A fire in Ridgetown this morning burned a number of stores. Loss, $25,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea-Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea-Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Offer their MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK SILKS,

Including the world-famed GUINET & CO.'S, at prices that will insure a speedy sale, prior to their semi-annual inventory. We unhesitatingly pronounce them the cheapest line of BLACK SILKS ever offered in Chicago.

50 PIECES

Black and White Striped Silks,

Which we will sell at the low price of $1 per yard, usual retail price $1.25.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

Black Grenadines,

Black and White Grenadines,

AND

BLACK CASHMERES,

At $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2 per yard.

EXTRA VALUE.

79 & 81 State-st.

TRUSSES, &c.

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS.

Adopted by the United States Government as the best Truss in use. See report of the Board of Medical Officers organized in accordance with an Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1872.

REFERENCE—J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A. Also, to any Medical Examiner for Pensions.

The COMMON-SENSE TRUSS is the only instrument that POSITIVELY CURES RUPTURE.

MANUFACTURED BY

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER

60 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformities, &c., &c. Manufactory established in 1866. Office established in Chicago eight years. All instruments properly adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Wood and Coal for the County.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF }
COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, July 23, 1874. }

By direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, July 29, 1874, at noon, for wood and coal, to be delivered for the use of the County, as follows, to-wit.:

800 cords of Beech Body Wood, four feet long.

The Wood to be delivered in ¼ or ½ cord loads upon the order of the County Agent, at such places within the city as he shall direct.

2,000 tons Soft Coal, to be delivered in the city in half-ton loads, on the order of the County Agent.

900 tons Soft Coal, 75 tons Hard Coal, and 150 cords Hard Wood, to be delivered at the Insane-Asylum and Poor-House in the Town of Norwood Park.

50 cords Beech Body Wood, four feet long.

400 tons Soft Coal and 20 tons Hard Coal, to be delivered at the County Hospital in the City of Chicago.

800 tons Hard or Soft Coal, to be delivered at the County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

The bids for coal shall specify the particular coal, as Wilmington, etc., and the price per ton for each kind.

The County reserves the right to receive more or less of the coal or wood, as the Board may determine, the above amounts being only an estimate.

All proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Cook County," indorsed "Proposals for Wood" (or Coal as the case may be), and deposited with the Clerk of said Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

The contract to continue for one year, commencing August 31, 1874, and ending August 31, 1875.

JOHN CRAWFORD, } Committee
JOHN JONES, } on
JOHN HERTING, } Public Service.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Property-Owners

Who have been damaged by the construction of the tracks of the following-named railroads are notified that said railroads are required, by the ordinances giving them right of way in the city, to commence and prosecute in a court of competent jurisdiction, the Chicago & Canada Southern and Chicago & Illinois River Railroads, the Chicago & Pacific and Chicago & Evanston Railroads within two (2) years, and the other railroads herein named within three years from the time of laying down their tracks respectively, proceedings for the ascertainment of, and making compensation for, all legal damages caused by the laying down or construction of such tracks; but the benefit of this provision can only be had by property-owners who shall have claimed such compensation within said term of two or three years: Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, ordinance April 1, 1872; LaSalle & Chicago Railroad, May 6, 1872; Chicago & Pacific and Chicago & Evanston Railroads, June 12, 1872; Chicago & Canada Southern and Chicago & Illinois River Railroads, Nov. 11, 1872; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Sept. 23, 1873; and all other railroads admitted since April 1, 1872.

By order of the Common Council,

S. S. HAYES,
Comptroller.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

We would announce to our customers and friends that the fire of this morning will not interrupt our business whatever, our stock being but slightly disturbed or damaged, and that orders will receive prompt and faithful attention as usual.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

EXPOSITION.

NOTICE TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS.

LAST CALL!

The time is near at hand when the allotment of space to exhibitors for the coming Exposition will be made. It is very important, in order to a proper and just arrangement, that all applications should be in the hands of the Committee when this work is done. All parties, therefore, intending to become exhibitors are respectfully urged to file their applications for space without delay, if they have not already done so. Office at the Exposition Building.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!

WILSON BROS.,

67 Washington-st., Chicago,

And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

LINEN GOODS.

Great Closing-Out Sale OF LINEN SUITS AND POLONAISE.

J. B. SHAY,

84 & 86 State-st.,

Will commence, on THURSDAY, July 23, to reduce their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, and VICTORIA LAWN SUITS below cost, to close them out previous to their semi-annual stock-taking, Aug. 1.

GRASS CLOTH SUITS

WILL BE REDUCED FROM

$4.00 to $2.50.
$5.00 to $3.50.
$6.00 to $4.00.
$7.50 to $5.50.

ALL-LINEN SUITS

REDUCED FROM

$ 9.00 to $5.00.
$10.00 to $6.00.
$12.00 to $7.00.
$14.00 to $8.00.

Above is only a sample of the reductions to be made. Every other class of Suits will be sold at corresponding low prices.

This is an opportunity for all desiring to purchase to secure UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ◊ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:10 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
b St. Paul Passenger	*10:00 a. m.	* 4.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

LEGAL.

Equalization of Assessments.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF }
COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1874. }

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that the Committee of Equalization of Taxes of said Board will meet at the Criminal Court and Jail Building, situate on the corner of Dearborn and Michigan-sts. (entrance on Dearborn-st.), at 10 o'clock a. m. of Friday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1874, and continue in session three days, for the purpose of considering all complaints that may have been or may be made touching the assessment of real and personal property for the year 1874 in Cook County.

By the 87th Section of the Revenue law it is made the duty of the County Board to assess all such lands or lots as have been listed by the County Clerk and not assessed by the Assessor, and make such alterations in the description of real property as it may deem necessary.

They may correct the assessment of any person who considers himself agrieved or raise an assessment after due notice to the person assessed.

They may hear and determine the application of any person who is assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation.

They may equalize the assessments between towns.

WILLIAM R. BURDICK,
CHRISTIAN BUSSE,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) ... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't leave until ... 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted) ... 10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday ... 9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p. m.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday ... 9 a. m.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

Anything but a cheerful feeling prevailed in monetary circles to-day. The quiet that has been the feature of the market so long deepened into something worse under the new revelation of our weakness that was made by the fire of this morning. The evidence leaves no room to doubt that three hours before the alarm was given there were signs of fire that ought to have been discovered by the most ordinary vigilance. It was generally voted to be utterly disheartening that a fire could smoke away in the finest and most thickly-built part of the business district for hours before any notice was taken of it. The prevailing depression was intensified by the news that, in consequence of the fire of this morning, the National Board of Underwriters had informed the President of the Chicago Board that they would withdraw from the city if the municipality did not at once organize an ample and efficient fire-patrol. It is useless to disguise the fact that these repeated and aggravated proofs of the daily peril of destruction in which Chicago stands are the most serious blow that its business interests have for a long time received. Some weak-headed individuals deprecate such statements; they don't want to alarm the Eastern capitalists. The time has passed for alarming Eastern capitalists with statements of any kind; they are thoroughly aroused and alarmed by the simple facts of our recent fires. We can reassure them in no better way than by showing ourselves to be aroused and alarmed to the highest point, and keeping up the scare till we have done something to protect ourselves. One fact needs to be faced: Chicago cannot be burned up many times more without being destroyed. The interests of a great city, its accumulation of capital, the aggregation of magnificent and costly stores and private residences, of warehouses, banks, hotels, churches, libraries, and public works, cannot be built up at a word. They are the fruits of the labors of a generation. They have been replaced for us once; how will it be when we burn up again?

The demand for money to-day was light. At the banks the rate of discount is 10 per cent for regular customers, with concessions of 2 or 3 per cent to irresistible borrowers; on the street, money is 8@18 per cent; real estate loans 9@10 per cent.

New York exchange was easier to-day, and sales were made between banks at 50c premium for $1,000.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

The United States Express Company announces a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable Aug. 1 at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., New York.

TREASURER SPINNER ON THE NEW CURRENCY ACT.

United States Treasurer Spinner, in a letter commending Mr. C. L. Merriam for re-election to Congress, gives his views of the effect of the Currency bill as follows:

The Currency bill, that became a law just at the close of the late session of Congress, owes its existence, if not its paternity, mainly to Mr. Merriam's industrious exertions in its behalf, both in the Committee-rooms and on the floor of the House of Representatives. I knew that the idea that it was a measure that would produce inflation never entered his mind. His aim has been to destroy the monopoly feature in our otherwise almost perfect system of banking, and at the same time to compel all National Banks to redeem their circulating notes in legal-tender notes now, and in gold when specie payments shall have been resumed, at a common centre. And through this, in the meantime, giving the people a clean and decent, as well as a convertible, currency. These much desired objects have been accomplished by Mr. Merriam's bill. To what extent the "free banking clause" that permits the creation of banks to all alike, and at the same time permits existing banks to retire the bulk of their circulating notes and continue their business, or to withdraw the whole and go out entirely, is a measure of inflation, will appear from the fact that since the passage of the law existing banks have already returned $1,990,660, and that but $30,000 in new currency has been applied for since that time. So it appears that under the operation of this free-banking system the National Bank currency has in the course of three weeks been reduced within a fraction of $2,000,000. This is certainly anything but inflation of the currency. A very short time will, I feel sure, satisfy all reasonable persons that the law is conservative, and that, while it tolerates perfect freedom and equal rights to all, it was conceived in and based upon correct principles of banking and of finance.

THE NEW 5 PER CENT LOAN.

The New York *Tribune* in its financial column says of the loan of $179,000,000 of the new 5 per cents offered to the public by Secretary Bristow:

It is quite possible, but hardly probable, that acceptable bids may be put in for the whole amount offered. But suppose that the 23d of July gives the Secretary bids for $25,000,000, the final success of his movement may be considered as assured, as the call for a corresponding amount of 5-20s will create a new demand for the 5s, which in turn will render another call necessary, and so on until the whole amount remaining of the 5s shall have been taken up. But whether successful or not, it is a satisfactory new departure for the Treasury Department, and the first important operation of the Treasury since the days of McCulloch that has not smacked of a job. It proposes to save all the cost of syndicates, so much in favor with Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson, and with which the same journals that now make feeble efforts to defeat Mr. Bristow's "square" offer, then properly found fault. For the satisfaction of those who fear that the proposed transaction will unsettle the money market, and thus favor the bears, it should be stated that it seems so simple an exchange of one bond for another that the money market need hardly know from its effect when the transaction is closed. We venture the opinion that those who put their bids in on the present offer will do better than those who wait for a second or third call for proposals.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
10-40s	112⅝	113
United States new 5s, ex int	111⅛	111⅜
Gold (full weight)	109⅝	109⅞
Gold exchange	109⅝	109⅞
Sterling	.....	487½@490
Cable transfers	.....	49½
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	100½ & int.
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	.....	Par & int.
South Park bonds	.....	95 & int.
Hyde Park 7 per cent water bds	.....	90 & int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Money quite abundant at 2@3; prime 4 months' paper, 6@7.

Sterling dull and steady, with business at 487@489½ for 60 day and sight.

Customs receipts, $333,000.

Gold dull and heavy, declining from 110⅛ to 109⅝, closing at 109⅞. Carrying rates, 1@2 and flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $120,000.

Clearings, $13,000,000.

Governments steady, with principal dealings in registered issues. Railroad and State bonds dull.

The *Post* says: "The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company met to-day and decided that no dividend should be paid to shareholders out of the business of the Company during the past six months. The question of leasing the road to the New York Central and Hudson was not entertained, and the report that it would be now looks as if it had been started to influence the market price of stock. The statement of the condition of the Company's finances has not yet appeared. We are told that it shows the road to have earned a fraction above 3 per cent during the time named."

Stocks opened steady, but later on became weak, Lake Shore declining 2 per cent on the passage of the dividend, the announcement of which caused a falling off in the entire list. At the close prices were generally the lowest of the day. Speculation quiet and business light, with the exception of Lake Shore. A small amount of the latter stock was sold out under the rule.

The general estimate on the street this afternoon of the New York bids for the new 5 per cent loan was $40,000,000.

Among sales of stocks to-day were 5,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Western Union, and 6,000 St. Paul.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅛	New 5s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65, new	116⅝	Currency 6s	117⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅛	Virginias, old	30
Tennessees, old	75	N. Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	75	N. Carolinas, new	10
Virginias, new	30		

STOCKS.

Canton	40	St. Paul pfd	53⅛
Western Union Tel	72⅛	Wabash	34⅛
Quicksilver	17	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	107⅛	Ft. Wayne	92⅛
Wells, Fargo	74	Terre Haute	7
American Express	60⅛	Terre Haute pfd	21
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	102⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	99⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛
Erie	31⅛	Cleve., Cin. & Col	70
Erie pfd	47⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	71⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	11
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburg & Ft. W	87⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82⅛
Northwestern	37⅛	Union Pacific stock	25⅛
Northwestern pfd	54⅛	Central Pacific stock	88⅛

Rock Island	97⅛	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅜
New Jersey Central	105⅛	Del., Lack. & West'n	107
St. Paul	34⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, July 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

	Consideration.
Indiana av, n of Thirtieth st, e f, 21 10-12x170 8½-12 ft, dated Sept. 17, 1873	$11,000
Willow st, 26 ft w of Burling, s f, 26x99 ft, dated July 22	2,593
Oak st, 73 ft w of Bremer st, n f, 17x84½ ft, with buildings, dated June 29	1,200
Halsted st, 129 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x99 ft, dated June 18	5,000
Kramer st, 250 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 100x72 ft; also Maxwell st, 300 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 50x100 ft, dated May 14	10,000
Desplaines st, n of and near Mather, w f, 23½x106 ft, dated July 9	1,500
Breslan st, 46 ft s of Ems st, e f, 46x100 ft (in Holstein), dated July 21	900
Lots 8 and 9, in Cunningham & Ladd's lots 3, 4, and 5, in Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 13	2,000
Forrest av, 298 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 30x124 ft, dated July 21	3,000
Armitage av, n w cor of Wood st, s f, 72x121 ft, dated July 18	2,050
Centre st, 52 ft e of Lane place, s f, 36x114⅛ ft, dated July 21	3,400
Johnson st, 135 ft s of Maxwell st, w f, 25x94 4-10 ft, dated July 15	1,100
Ashland av, 156⅛ ft s of West Van Buren st, e f, 12x150 ft, dated July 18	2,600
West Washington st, 200½ ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 28	6,000
West Erie st, 192 ft w of Kingsbury st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 22	2,400
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
W ¼ of s ¼ of Lot 36, Block 1, Kedzie's s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 13	$500
Lot 52, Block 3, Dexter Park Subdivision of n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated June 3	400
Lots 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, and 18, Block 20, Hyde Park, Paul Cornell to J. G. Hamilton, dated July 1	21,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Lots 50 to 57, Hubbard's Subdivision of Block 1 of Reid's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 13, dated July 22	$2,800
Lots 58 to 65 in same subdivision, dated July 21	2,800

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	4,084	5,815	3,380	5,570
Wheat, bu	39,160	34,090	42,540	67,707
Corn, bu	182,487	273,180	153,974	340,145
Oats, bu	11,250	63,130	12,436	68,478
Rye, bu	2,812	740	392	1,198
Barley, bu	1,590	....	1,676	....
Grass seed, lbs	46,160	17,540	29,491	249
Flax seed, lbs	9,220	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	6,280	14,000	20,250	....
Cured meats, lbs	5,760	140,120	550,770	245,690
Beef, brls	....	....	....	287
Pork, brls	150	....	312	81,056
Lard, lbs	11,060	23,640	74,820	1,800
Tallow, lbs	3,780	15,880	....	47,770
Butter, lbs	189,286	81,920	65,150	271
Live hogs, No	8,240	9,205	3,415	8,573
Cattle, No	3,400	2,491	1,397	1,644
Sheep, No	576	649	....	....
Hides, lbs	150,875	67,540	132,518	49,298
Highwines, brls	232	45	389	125
Wool, lbs	129,253	157,654	191,945	272,190
Potatoes, bu	4,710	1,476	....	10
Lumber, No. ft	4,843,000	1,975,000	2,416,471	2,154,000
Shingles, No	3,330,000	1,000,000	577,000	1,237,000
Lath, No	303,600	50,000	101,650	74,000
Salt, brls	2,000	....	3,712	2,758

The following figures are furnished by the Produce Exchange:

	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, coops	199	9
Eggs, pkgs	1,003	21
Cheese, bxs	1,947	78
Beans, bu	36	...
Hay, tons	100	10
Hops, lbs	2,296	1,170
Fish, pkgs	223	53

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 303 bu wheat; 748 bu corn; 5,051 bu oats; 468 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat; 2 cars new No. 2 do; 53 cars No. 1 spring wheat; 52 cars No. 2 do; 12 cars No. 3 do; 3 cars rejected do (total, 123 cars wheat, of which 11 are new); 79 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed corn; 296 cars and 21,800 bu No. 2 do; 37 cars rejected do; 3 cars no grade do (total, 415 cars corn); 1 car white oats; 7 cars and 700 bu No. 2 do; 3 cars rejected do; 5 cars new No. 2 rye; 5 cars new No. 2 barley; 1 car new No. 3 do; 3 cars rejected do. Total (563 cars), 248,000 bu. Inspected out: 360 bu winter wheat; 36,823 bu spring do; 149,405 bu corn; 21,129 bu oats; 758 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were again very irregular to-day, with a light shipping movement, and business almost entirely speculative. This season of the year is just the time when the speculative interest is liable to be struck between wind and water, as the sailors have it: and this year proves no exception to the rule, notwithstanding the fact that the majesty of the law has thrown a protecting mantle over the poor shorts, whose logic is "like the lawyer's jaw,—all on one side." The harvest period is the speculator's watch-night, during which the crop goes out and the new one comes in; but that class do not always pass the season in a prayerful mood. The situation just now is one on which very few people have calculated, and for which not many have dared to hope. Prices for cash grain are kept up above the quotations for forward delivery, so much that the process of shipment is scarcely a paying one, and the the markets are hence, more than ever, the arena for a battle daily between the bears and bulls of the commercial world.

The crop advices are regarded with very different eyes. There seems to be no doubt that the lack of rain this summer, and the abundance of insects, have produced a material falling off in the yield. But this will probably be compensated in most quarters by the fact that an increased breadth was sown, giving to the Northwest all the grain needed for consumption and exports. The most encouraging fact to those who hope for good prices is the unusual bareness of stocks of old grain in the hands of farmers. The open winter, and low freights ever since the panic of nearly a year ago, with an extraordinary shortage in Europe, caused a forward movement, the volume of which was unprecedented in the history of the West. Hence our farmers begin with clean cribs, and many of them with full pockets, so that they can afford to hold back if prices do not suit them, and wait for buyers to name satisfactory figures.

No changes of sufficient importance to require special mention occurred in the dry-goods market. Quiet still prevails in most departments, and at the moment prices are steady. Groceries met with nothing more than a moderate inquiry, and were without visible change in values. Butter continues in good demand at firmly maintained prices. Cheese was steadier, the continued dry weather operating to check the downward tendency of prices. Dried fruits remain very quiet, and for domestic varieties the market is working easier. Raisins were firm; loose Muscatel at a further advance of 10c. In the fish market only a moderate amount of trading was accomplished, orders having fallen off very perceptibly within the past few days. Prices, however, were well sustained. Leather, coal, pig-iron, and wood were unchanged. Oil were in fair request at steady rates. The tobacco market is more active and stronger. In anticipation of a short crop there is being developed a speculative movement, and prices now have a decided upward tendency.

The retail lumber market continues dull, but this is not unusual at this time, and the fact occasions no uneasiness among dealers. The fall trade promises to be a prosperous one, and dealers generally are making the necessary preparations. The market for the good grades of lumber is firm, and comparatively steady for common qualities. At the docks a moderate business was transacted, good inch lumber ruling firm, and 2-inch stuff easy. Building materials met with the average demand, which is moderate at best, at the usual range of prices. Metals, nails, iron, and steel were quiet and unchanged. The wool market presented no new features, remaining steady under a light order trade.

Prime and No. 1 timothy hay were in urgent demand to fill orders, and stronger, while other grades were easy, and in moderate local request. Hides were firm. The demand for seeds continue active, and the market for all descriptions is firm. Broom-corn and hops were quiet. Potatoes declined under large receipts.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the quotation of the past few days, sales being reported of 150 brls at 95c per gallon. The feeling was a shade easier early, but the market closed strong, when New York was quoted at 99c.

Lake freights were nominally dull and unchanged, at 3@3¼c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and quiet at 6½c for do to Kingston. There were plenty of vessels offering, but little room wanted. Shippers protested that the premium on cash grain over the option for August prevented them from operating, except in corn, and the "clique" were reported to be letting that severely alone. Hence freights were weak, but not so fearfully demoralized as has been represented by some who claim to report the market. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 38,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn.

Provisions were active, as yesterday, with "Excelsior" the motto in pork, as for several days past. Even the Brooklyn scandal failed to stop the rush for the article, which advanced 40c per brl, and fell back nearly half that amount. There was a fair demand for cash lots for shipment, and for August in settlement, while more deferred options were called for to a considerable extent by parties anxious to invest at present prices. Of course there is nothing to prevent a further advance, except it be lack of confidence. There is no new crop to fall back upon, and holders can count noses about as accurately as in the case of railroad stocks where there is no suspicion of water. We note that St. Louis and Cincinnati operators are also taking a hand, having comparatively nothing of their own to fall back upon. Lard was stronger in sympathy, being 25@30c per 100 lbs higher, after stolidly refusing to follow pork for several days past. Holders of lard have been very confident, but the stocks have not been reduced as in the case of pork, and there is summer product to fall back upon for consumption. Now, however, the receipts of hogs are decreasing, and prices have gradually crept upward. Meats were offered rather freely this morning, and seemed a shade easier, but closed strong, with ⅛c advance in shoulders. The market closed steadier at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $22.00@22.05; do, seller August, $22.00@22.05; do, seller September, $22.40@22.45; do, seller October, nominal; do, seller December, $15.50@15.75; do, seller the year, $15.45@15.50. Lard, cash or seller July, $11.60@11.65; do, seller August, $11.60@11.62½; do, seller September, $11.60@11.65; do, seller the year, $9.45@9.50; summer lard, 11⅛@11¼c. Sweet-pickled hams, 11½@12c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 7¼c for shoulders, cash, and 7½c seller September; 9⅝@9¾c for short ribs, cash, and 9⅞c seller September; 9⅞@10c for short clear, cash, and 10⅛@10⅜c seller September; no Cumberlands or long clears here. The same boxed at ⅛@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 8½c for shoulders, 10⅝c for short ribs, 11c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ¼c lower. Bacon hams, 13@14½c. Mess beef, $11.25@11.50; extra mess do, $12.25@12.50; beef hams, $24.50@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease nominal at 5½@8⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $22.00; 250 brls do, seller August, at $22.10; 6,000 brls do at $22.00; 500 brls do at $21.80; 500 brls do at $21.75; 750 brls do, seller September, at $22.50; 500 brls do at $22.45; 250 brls do at $22.42½; 750 brls do at $22.40; 750 brls do at $22.25; 500 brls do at $22.05; 500 brls do, seller the year, at $15.50; 550 tcs lard at $11.50; 250 tcs do at $11.45; 1,350 tcs do, seller August, at $11.62½; 1,250 tcs do, seller the year, at $9.50; 140,000 lbs shoulders at 7¼c.

Flour was dull, though with a little more doing than yesterday, and at about the same prices. The demand was entirely from local buyers, there being no shippers in the market. The limits of the latter have been so much reduced that there is no use in their trying to take hold. Bran was scarce and higher. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $6.40; 150 brls do on private terms; 25 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 25 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.50; 55 brls do at $5.37½; 700 brls do on private terms; 25 brls superfine at $4.75. Total, 1,280 brls. Also, 20 tons bran to arrive at $14.00 on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 5.75	@ 6.25
Choice do	6.75	@ 7.75
Red winters	5.25	@ 6.25
Good to choice spring extras	5.25	@ 5.50
Medium to fair do	5.00	@ 5.12½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.50	@ 6.50
Patent do	7.00	@10.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	4.00	@ 4.75
Common do	3.50	@ 3.75
Rye flour	5.25	@ 5.50
Bran	14.00	@14.50

Wheat was rather more active, and averaged 1c higher, with a generally firm tone, though the advices from European markets were very discouraging to holders. But New York was firm, and the receipts here less voluminous, while the recent diminution of our stock of the speculative grade, on a rather severe decline, brought out several buyers for next month, and induced the shorts for July to fill in. The crop advices are also of a more moderate character, though there is no fear that the Northwest will not have enough wheat to meet all requirements. The principal reason for strength, however, appeared to be the expectation that the receipts will fall off to a very low point after the close of next week. Country holders have been induced by the 3c per bu premium to forward all they could for July delivery, but will probably take it more leisurely in August, though that month is now at a premium over September. It will take time to prepare the new wheat for market in any great quantity, and time is now precious. Hence comparatively small stocks will probably be the rule, and give strength, as the short sellers will be afraid to commit themselves too far into a possible corner. Seller the month opened at $1.10⅝, advanced to $1.11⅝, and declined to $1.11, closing at $1.11⅛, with cash No. 2 spring at $1.11⅛@1.11⅜. Seller August sold at $1.07⅝@1.08⅛, closing at $1.08⅛. Seller September sold at $1.05@1.05⅛. No. 1 spring closed at $1.13⅛; No. 3 do at $1.02 (at $1.00 in outside location); and rejected do at 92c in down-town houses. Minnesota wheat was in fair demand at $1.20 for No. 1, and $1.17 for No. 2. Winter wheat was quiet at $1.15½ for No. 1 red, and $1.11½ for No. 2 do. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13⅛; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11⅝; 11,600 bu do at $1.11⅜; 10,600 bu do at $1.11½; 13,600 bu do at $1.11⅜; 24,400 bu do at $1.11⅛; 10,800 bu do at $1.11; 4,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 1,600 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu rejected at 92c; 800 bu do at 90c. Total, 80,200 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but stronger. Cash lots averaged 1@1½c higher under an urgent demand, while the option for next month's delivery was only ½c higher, there being, as yesterday, a wide-spread disposition to sell for August and buy for July. The late combination were not buying, and, indeed, they reported that they made sales early to Canadian purchasers, the later having now taken the leading hand in the trade. The short interest for this month filled in to some extent, but the bulk of the purchases were of cash lots, which were ostensibly taken for shipment. The opinion is still widely entertained that there will be a good sized corner developed within the next ten days, and the movement of to-day gives more color to the idea than anything that has occurred for a long time past. Nevertheless, it may prove to be overdone. Liverpool is quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher, and New York firm, with a fair export demand, which, with low lake freights, gave encouragement to take hold here for shipment. We note incidentally that the cargo of the Pamlico, which arrived in Europe a day or two since direct from Chicago, is reported to have netted the owners a profit of 19c per bu. Seller the month opened at 63⅝c, advanced to 64⅛c, and closed at 64⅛c, with cash No. 2 at 64⅝c. Seller August sold at 61⅞@62⅜c, closing at 62⅛c. High mixed closed at 64⅝c, and rejected at 62⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu high mixed at 64⅝c; 16,800 bu do at 64½c; 7,200 bu do at 64⅝c; 3,200 bu do at 64⅛c; 50,400 bu No. 2 at 64⅛c; 83,000 bu do at 64⅝c; 81,800 bu do at 64½c; 12,000 bu do at 64c; 2,000 bu rejected at 62⅝c; 5,200 bu do at 62½c; 4,400 bu do at 62⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 62c. Total, 274,400 bu.

Oats were again in active demand, but quiet, under a paucity of offerings. Cash lots were very scarce, and advanced 2c per bu, closing at 56c. The demand was all from local dealers, who bid up the market against each other in their desire to receive the few car lots of current receipts. Seller July was ⅝c higher, opening at 50c, and advancing to 50⅞c, and closing at 50⅛@50½c. There were few direct sales, but a good many settlements, and it was estimated that only about 150,000 bu remain out yet for this month. The more deferred options were firmer, in sympathy. Seller August sold at 36@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c. Seller September sold at 34⅞@35⅛c, and seller the year at 34@34⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58c; 5,400 bu do at 56c; 1,800 bu do at 55⅞c; 700 bu do at 55⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 55c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 58c; 1,200 bu rejected at 53c; 600 bu, by sample, white at 60c, in special bin; 600 bu do at 59⅛c; 600 bu do at 58c; 600 bu mixed at 57c, all on track; 600 bu at 59c; 600 bu at 57⅛c, delivered. Total, 16,900 bu.

Rye was dull, and declined 2c per bu further under a rather free offering of current receipts, with a few lots to arrive, and a small demand. The market closed tame at 78c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 78c; 400 bu do at 77⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 76c; and 400 bu by sample at 80c on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was quiet and a shade firmer on cash lots, while options were unchanged. Seller September (No. 2) sold at $1.00@1.02, closing at $1.01 bid and $1.02 asked; No. 2 cash closed firm at $1.02, and rejected was nominal at 60@65c. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 2 at $1.02; 800 bu No. 3 at 90c; 400 bu by sample at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu do at 95c. Total, 2,400 bu.

SALT.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says: "The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company were last week drawing in their first crop of solar salt, which yielded eighteen tubs per cover, the largest ever produced in the valley. The quality of this salt is also much better than ever before.

"The returns from the salt inspection districts of the State, received at the State Salt Inspector's office, Dr. S. S. Garrigues, Inspector, shows the following amounts and qualities of salt inspected for the month of June:

	Barrels.
Fine salt	110,588
Packer's salt	946
Solar salt	185
Second quality salt	2,395
Total	114,114

Total inspected for the season to July 1:

	Barrels.
Fine salt	392,545
Packer's salt	7,184
Solar salt	1,012
Second quality salt	8,088
Total	408,829
Amount of salt inspected to this date for 1873, was	279,350
Showing an increase for 1874 of	129,479

The following shows the total amount inspected to July for the years named:

	Barrels.
To July, 1873	279,350
To July, 1872	256,062
To July, 1871	283,716
To July, 1870	192,105
To July, 1869	166,665

LATEST.

Wheat was dull and lower, declining 1c; cash or July sold at $1.11⅛ down to $1.10⅛, and seller August at $1.08⅛ down to $1.07⅛. After 4 o'clock closed seller August sold at $1.07⅛. Corn was ⅛@⅜c higher, closing firm at 64⅛@65c seller the month, and 62⅞@62⅞c seller August. Oats were active, and 1c higher for July delivery, closing at 51⅛c, and at 36⅛c for August. Mess pork was in fair demand and firm at an advance of 20c per brl. Following were the sales: 250 brls seller August at $22.20; 250 brls seller September at $22.50; 500 brls seller the year at $15.50.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.85@1.90.

BEANS—Continue dull, and stocks are slowly accumulating. Mediums are quoted at $1.85@2.10.

BUTTER—A scarcity of choice table butter is still noticeable, and the lately-advanced prices are easily maintained. The daily offerings of desirable qualities are not sufficient to satisfy local wants, and not infrequently effected at 1@2c advance over our quotations. Inferior to good grades are also well cleaned up, and the general market is firm. We quote: Choice yellow, 24@27c; medium to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 14@17c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, where they are maintained with pronounced firmness. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, A, 32½c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 30c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 57@59c.

BROOM-CORN—Continues to meet with the average order trade. Quotations are adhered to. The light stock of old corn in the country, and unfavorable reports concerning the growing crop, induce a feeling of confidence among holders in regard to the future. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7@7½c; for good do, 6@6½c; good to choice stalk braid, 7c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No important change was announced. It is too early for dealers to determine what effect the recent fire will have on the market. A better trade is generally expected, but no material change in prices. We repeat: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, $3.25@4.00; Utica and Louisville cements, $2.00; Akron cement, $1.80@2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 ₩ brl; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@3.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.00@6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—At yesterday's reduced quotations there is a steadier tone to the market for this staple. The continued dry weather is materially lessening the production, and the present outlook is favorable for a maintenance of present rates. A moderate inquiry exists at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 11@12c; Western do, 10@11c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—The coal market was without new features. A quiet movement was witnessed at the prices following: Lehigh, prepared, $9.50@10.00; Lackawanna, range, $9.00; Lackawanna, other sizes, $8.50; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.00; Lick Run, $8.00; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $4.50@5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains in the same condition. Packers are taking small lots, and buying occasionally for future delivery. Stock is slow and easy: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; flour barrels, 48@53c; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@33.00; flour staves, $7.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand. Prices were irregular, owing to liberal receipts, and the questionable condition of a good share of the offerings. The sales were made at 13½@14c. Strictly fresh packages were held above this range.

FISH—There was only a moderate amount of orders for fish, and a quiet easy feeling prevailed. Prices range the same as yesterday: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.75@5.85; No. 2 do, $5.65@5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@8.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; ocean-trout, ₩ case, $9.25; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Peaches, apples, blackberries, and raspberries are dull and weak. Layer and loose Muscatel raisins are strong, the latter advancing 10c to-day. Nuts remain inactive: We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, in boxes, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 12½@13½c; raisins, layers, $3.25@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.90@4.00; Zante currants, 7¼@7½c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—New York apples, extras, 13@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 10½@11½c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, halves, 11½@12½c; do mixed 10@10½c; blackberries, 18½@19c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 38@40c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 18@19c; Chili walnuts, 17@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@11c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9c; African peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local request at about yesterday's range of prices. Peaches are in liberal supply, but mostly inferior and undesirable. Choice apples sell readily, but poor fruit is slow. Berries were plentiful. California pears will probably be in the market in a few days. Advices of shipments have been received. Lemons were quiet: Lemons—French, Messina, and Palermo, $9.00@11.00 per box; oranges, $14.00; black raspberries, per case, $2.50@2.75; red do, $2.50@3.00 per case; blackberries, in cases, $3.00@4.00, outside for Lawton's; whortleberries, $3.00@4.00 per bu; cherries, $2.50@3.00 per bu; apples, 40@75c per box; do per brl, $3.50; wild plums, 75c@$1.50 per ½ bu; currants, $2.25@2.75 per bu; peaches, 60c@$1.10 per box; pears, $2.00.

GROCERIES—Choice coffees were held rather more firmly, but for medium and low grades the feeling continues weak. Sugars are active and steady. Rice is meeting with a liberal inquiry, but the excessive character of the supply operates to keep prices weak. No changes were apparent in other goods enumerated in the following list:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@7⅝c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36½@37c; O. G. Java, 33½@34c; Java, No. 2, 31@32c; choice plantation Ceylon, 25¾@26½c; fancy Rio, 25½@25¾c; choice do, 25@25½c; prime Rio, 24½@25c; good do, 24@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 21½@22½c; Singapore Java, 25½@25¾c; Costa Rica fancy, 25½@25¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½c; do No. 2, 10¼c; B, 10¼@10⅛c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10¼c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8¾@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—The better grades of timothy were wanted for shipment, and being in light supply, competition between buyers forced prices still higher. Prairie was inquired for by local dealers, and sold at lower prices than those recently quoted. The receipts to-day were 100 tons. Quotations: Timothy, prime, 17.50; No. 1, $16.00@17.00; No. 2, do, $14.50@15.00; mixed, $13.00; prime upland prairie, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, or slough, $6.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $8.00@15.00; prairie, $6.00@9.50.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady. Selected lots of light green hides bring 9½c and large mixed lots 9¼c. The average price for green calf is 15c, but exceptionally choice lots bring more. Prices are repeated below: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 9½@9¾c; heavy, do, 8¾c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 15c; green kip, 9½@9¾c; veal kip, 11@11½c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, ₩ lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and weak at 10@25c, and 30c for Eastern.

IRON AND STEEL—Were quiet. Following are the quotations:

Iron	2 9-10	@3 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4½	@5	rates
Plate-iron, common tank	5	@6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@9c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10	@11c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20	@23c	rates
English spring steel	9	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾ in	8¾	@9c	₩ lb

LEATHER—The leather market was without new features of interest. An absence of activity is still apparent, and the quoted prices are not adhered to with a remarkable degree of firmness. We make no change in our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 35@	37
Country harness	34@	35
Line city, ₩ lb	38@	40
Kip, city, ₩ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.00
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	25@	28
Country upper	22@	25
Collar, ₩ ft	16@	20
Calf, city	1.15@	1.30
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	30
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and steady. Annexed are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 4x1 20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $23.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 8½c; cut do, 8½c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 34c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12½c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 14@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were quiet, but quoted firm at $3.62½ rates, as follows: 28@60d, per keg, $3.62½@3.75; 5d and 8d do, $3.87½@4.00; 6d do, $4.12½@4.75; 4d do, $4.37½@4.50; 3d do, $5.12½@5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.62½@6.75; clinch, $5.12½@5.25.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request and steady: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 16c; sisal rope, 12½@13½c ₩ lb; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 18@23c; marline, ₩ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.50@6.00; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $4.75@5.00; rosin, $4.00@7.50 ₩ brl.

OILS—Remain steady at the following quotations: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 17@17½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 19½@20c; extra winter lard, 90@92c; No. 1, 80@82c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, 95@96c; do, boiled, $1.00@1.01; whale, 78@80c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bankoil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18c; naphtha, common, 13½@14c.

POTATOES—Were lower under large receipts. Choice new sell readily, but poor unripe stock is almost unsalable, and the supply is increasing daily. Old potatoes are seldom inquired for, and almost out of market. Quotations: New potatoes, good to choice, $5.00@5.50 per brl; fair do, $3.50@4.50; do in boxes (1 bu) at 80c@$1.25; old potatoes, $1.15@1.50.

POULTRY—The receipts of spring chickens were larger, and, owing to this fact, dealers soon reduced prices. Old chickens and turkeys were steady. Turkeys, 10@11c; old chickens, $3.75@4.00; springs, $2.50@3.50 per doz.; ducks, $2.50.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active but very firm, and in demand for shipment. Clover was 5c per bu higher, and prime Hungarian 10c higher, closing firm. Flax was firm and quiet; also other seeds. Quotations: Timothy quotable at $2.65@3.25; seller August, $3.05; seller September, $3.00@3.10; clover at $6.20@6.35; mammoth do, $6.50; flax, $1.75; seller August, $1.70; millet, 40@50c; Hungarian, 45@50c; buckwheat, $1.10@1.20. Sales include 25 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 100 bags do at $3.20; 221 bags at $3.15; 60 bags at $3.10; 184 bags at $3.00; 20 bags common at $2.80; 100 bags at $2.65; 40 bags prime clover at $6.35; 50 bags Hungarian at 60c; 100 bags do at 58c; 6 bags buckwheat at $1.35.

SALT—Was active and steady at the prices previously given, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.70; Canada, do, $1.80; ordinary coarse, $1.90; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—New teas are in good demand, but old crop are rather quiet. Prices rule steady as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@65c; common do, 35@45c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 50@90c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The continued unfavorable reports concerning the growing crop are causing increased activity in the demand, buyers showing a disposition to order in advance of immediate wants, in anticipation of higher prices. Some holders are now asking 2@5c advance, and a general upward movement seems imminent.

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in fair demand at the annexed prices: Beech, $7.00; maple, $8.00; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $5.00@5.50—delivered.

WOOL—The market was moderately active and steady. The bulk of the clip has gone forward, and, the excitement attending the opening of the season over dealers, look hereafter to a fair steady demand from manufacturers. Stocks are augmenting in the hands of some dealers. Quotations:

Good to prime tub-washed	48@53c
Fine to good tub-washed	45@47c
Fine and medium washed fleece	42@44c
Coarse washed fleece	38@40c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@33c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,468	5,344	1,030
Tuesday	3,400	8,240	576
Wednesday	2,800	10,000	1,150
Total	8,668	23,584	2,756
Same time last week	10,648	26,948	1,839
Week before last	6,934	22,108	1,227

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	262	2,855	....
Tuesday	1,397	5,415	....
Total	1,659	8,270	....

CATTLE—A somewhat larger volume of sales was accomplished than during yesterday or Monday, but the increased business was the result of the easier feeling prevalent among holders, rather than of any actual improvement in the demand. It was fortunate for sellers that the supply of good to choice grades was small. Had it been otherwise, the depreciation in values must have been serious, as there were very few shippers in attendance, and these few were but indifferent operators, the unusual depression now prevailing in all the prominent Eastern markets rendering purchases extremely hazardous even at the reduced prices now current here. Among the offerings were some very good cattle, but we heard of no tranfers at a higher figure than $6.10, while, with three or four exceptions the day's sales were at prices ranging below $5.75. Shippers took a few bunches of fair to medium at $4.50@5.00, and of good to choice at $5.25@6.10. There was a moderate inquiry for stockers at $3.00@4.25, and for butchers' stock at $1.75@3.50 for through Texans, and at $2.50@4.50 for poor to good native butchering cattle. Calves continue plenty, and are selling lower, notwithstanding there is a good demand. We note sales at $3.50@5.00 for common to prime. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4.75@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.77
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	5.00@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
82	Texas cattle	1,009	3.20
51	good steers	1,209	5.40
175	Texas steers	767	2.62½
104	Texas steers	924	3.10
73	calves	175	4.00
44	fair steers	1,291	5.25
60	Texas steers	1,005	3.00
36	medium steers	1,190	4.90
31	Texas cattle	566	2.37½
150	Texas cattle	756	2.50
63	calves	173	4.25
117	Kansas steers	1,237	5.40
13	Texas cows	824	2.50
32	calves	211	4.00
22	Texas cattle	776	3.00
41	Texas cattle	1,128	3.90
17	fair steers	1,177	5.25
17	good steers	1,225	5.60
104	good steers	1,347	5.50
18	rough steers	1,758	4.80
16	rough steers	1,317	5.12½
38	good steers	1,255	5.50
25	fair steers	1,195	5.12½
49	good steers	1,194	5.40
50	good steers	1,184	5.40
37	fair steers	1,170	4.90
63	choice steers	1,387	5.90
15	good steers	1,289	5.50
16	fair steers	1,221	5.25
68	medium steers	1,119	4.50
17	medium steers	1,186	4.75
42	butchers' stock	957	3.60
37	fair steers	1,168	4.90
30	good steers	1,276	5.60
76	extra steers	1,300	6.10
35	Texas cattle	902	3.50
102	Texas cattle	1,119	4.37½
36	Texas cattle	1,020	3.65
21	cows	900	2.25
10	cows	1,004	3.25

HOGS—The market was active and strong at the advanced prices of yesterday. The receipts, though much more liberal than on yesterday or the day before, were considerably below the recent average, and did not prove sufficient to satisfy the demand; consequently trading was lively, and by the middle of the afternoon about everything had changed hands. Sales were made at $5.80@6.80, the inside figures for "culls" and the outside for a car-load of fancy averaging 339 lbs,—sold by Gregory, Cooley & Co. The larger portion of the hogs were disposed of at $6.30@6.60. The sales published below are a fair criterion of the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	184	$6.40	32	207	$6.45	93	209	$6.45
47	188	6.45	41	272	6.50	62	201	6.55
70	166	6.45	58	221	6.45	56	183	6.45
43	339	6.80	30	255	6.60	52	315	6.50
96	272	6.70	48	240	6.57½	59	223	6.50
64	194	6.30	65	265	6.25	79	191	6.35
106	283	6.50	46	230	6.45	98	244	6.50
52	205	6.40	104	254	6.50	63	228	6.45
55	205	6.45	139	170	6.20	59	260	6.55
57	255	6.50	106	250	6.65	142	170	6.30
120	188	6.62½	36	266	6.50	59	240	6.60
51	269	6.60	80	180	6.50	66	161	6.25
57	195	6.45	60	234	6.60	58	259	6.50
69	183	6.85	98	210	6.55	48	229	6.50
47	189	6.25	28	186	5.80	71	178	6.40
48	290	6.60	49	184	6.50	53	205	6.45
67	181	6.45	63	194	6.35	70	126	6.45
35	229	6.20	64	171	6.35	51	269	6.60
61	180	6.35	50	200	6.40	146	233	6.45
175	241	6.60	45	204	6.40	187	193	6.45
57	240	6.35	29	199	6.45	53	288	6.55
51	204	6.40	62	339	6.55	35	270	6.62½
64	195	6.50	52	187	6.40	120	188	6.62½
44	186	6.37½	60	275	6.75	64	214	6.40

SHEEP—The market was very quiet. A few lots only were required to meet the wants of Chicago butchers, and the supply, moderate though it was, more than equaled the demand. Prices were weak at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,062; firm; light, $5.50@6.25; heavy, $6.50@6.75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 600; unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 22.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 65 cars; best, $6.25@6.50; medium, $5.50@6.50; common, $4.75@5.00; stockers, $3.65@4.50; bulls, $2.75@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 10½ cars; best Philadelphias, $6.90@7.10; Yorkers, $6.30@6.60.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 39 cars; best, $5.50@5.75; medium, $4.75@5.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 22.—CATTLE—Receipts 578; total for the week, 9,435; market very active at a decline from last week; ⅛c on good stock, ⅜c on medium, a strong ½c on common. Buyers and sellers came together yesterday evening, when lively trading followed; sales 900 Illinois steers, av 1,030@1,065 lbs, at $4.25@6.75; 50 Indiana steers, av 1,087@1,058 lbs, at $5.00@6.50; 760 Ohio steers, av 956@1,456 lbs, at $4.62½@6.25; 40 Ohio oxen, av 1,568 lbs, at $5.43; 125 Michigan steers, av 1,004@1,275 lbs, at $4.75@5.00; 100 Michigan stockers, av 817@985 lbs, at $4.12½@4.50; 164 Texas steers, av 4,169 lbs, at $5.37½; 100 Cherokee steers, av 825@920 lbs, at $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,000; total for the week, 10,000. Market active and about ½c decline on last week's prices. Sales 399 Ohio sheep, av 85 lbs, at $5.12½; 171 Indiana sheep, av 92 lbs, at $4.62½.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; total for the week, 6,700. Market slow. Weather too hot to move hogs. Yorkers, $6.25@6.60; heavy hogs, $6.60@6.85.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The quiet now prevailing in nearly all other departments of trade extends to the dry-goods market as well, the past week having been characterized by an entire absence of anything resembling activity, save in the departments of prints and bleached cottons. Country merchants still seem inclined to confine their purchases to such goods as are required for the renewal of assortments, and to such amounts as are necessary to meet the immediate requirements of their trade. While the continued quiet operates to delay any general upward movement of prices, it does not affect the market to the extent of weakening values, which remain unequivocally firm, so far as standard productions are concerned. The *Journal of Commerce* reviews the New York dry-goods market as follows:

"There has been, in most descriptions of cotton goods, a little less activity this week than last. This is partly owing to the extreme heat of the weather, partly to the depression in the raw material and the shock occasioned by the Chicago fire, and partly to the fact that both outside and home buyers had already stocked themselves with a portion of their needed assortments. Cotton flannels have been taken more freely, but most plain goods have been comparatively quiet. In woolens there is no material change. Flannels have been inquired for, and there has been a moderate business in fancy cassimeres. Prices are steady for all classes of goods, and the tone of the market is cheerful, without much buoyancy of feeling. A good trade is anticipated, but no one expects any unusual activity until a little later in the season."

Below are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	11½c	Mackinaw	8½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11	Langley, standard	11
Atlantic D, 4-4	10	Langley, A	10½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9	Cabot A, 4-4	10½
Indian Head, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	9½
Indian Head, 7-8	9½	Warren A	10
Nashville	10½	Lyman T	8½
Appleton A	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Adriatic	11	Agawam F, 4-4	8½
Wachusetts	11	Tremont, C C	8½
Stark A, 4-4	11	Valley	8½
Augusta	10	Empire State	8½
Gardner A	12	Swift River	8
Michigan A, 4-4	11½	Neponset	7½
Medford	10½	Nonpareil	7½
Macon	10½	Quaker	7
Mystic River	10	Granite, B	7½
Broadway	8½		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	12½c	Continental C	11½c
Nashua R, 36-in	11	Bootts, R R	10
Nashua O, 33-in	9½	Bootts M	11
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Naumkeag	9
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Shannon, AA	8½
Pepperell O, 33-in	9½	Newmarket A	9½
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Massachusetts B B	9½
Crescent	11	Great Falls M	10
Prescott X L	11	Great Falls S	9
Indian Orchard, A	11	Great Falls J	9½
Indian Orchard, C	9½	Nevada A	9
Indian Orchard, BB	8½	Massachusetts E	8½
Indian Orchard, W	7½	Portsmouth P	6½
Dwight Star, 4-4	11½	Mohawk	8
Dwight Star, 40-in	12½		

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	11c	Amoskeag	7½c
Merrimac D	9½	Freeman	8
Pacific	10	Mourning	9½
Hamilton	9½	Shirting	9½
Richmond	9½	Mallory Pink	10½
American	8½	Mallory Purple	10½
Sprague	9½	Manchester	9½
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
Garner	8½		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	9 c	Middlesex	10 c
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9½
Bates	11	Bairds	10
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	12½c	Amoskeag, brown	10½c
Pemberton	11½	Indian Orchard	9½
Androscoggin	11½	Canoe	8½
Amoskeag	10½		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6½c	Garner, roll	7½c
Washington	6½	Warren	8½
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	7½

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	18 c	Hope	11½c
New York Mills	18	Cabot	11
Utica Nonpariel	18	Senate, AA	11½
Wamsutta	18	Dwight Star	12½
Davol	15	Hallowell, Q	10
Pride of the West	18	Newmarket, C	10½
Langden, GB	16½	Newmarket, H	9½
Fruit of the Loom	14	Boott, E	9½
Lonsdale	13½	Boott, B	11½
Androscoggin, L	14	Thorndike B	9½
Auburn, A	13½	Thorndike C	8½
New York Ida	12	Eagle, AA	10
Gem of the Spindle	12½	Green, H	8
Hill, 4-4	13	Green, G	9
Blackstone, AA	12½	Vaughan XX	8½

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	27½c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	23	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18
Amoskeag, ACA	26	Conestoga AA, 30-in	14
Amoskeag, A	21	Methuen, AA	20
Amoskeag, B	18	Falls A	18
Amoskeag, C	16	Manhattan	20
Amoskeag, D	14½	York, 32-inch	22½
Amoskeag, E	13½	York, 30-inch	19
Pearl River	24½	Thorndike, A	11½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	22½	Swift River	10½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	19	Ocean	9½
Conestoga GM, 4-4	20	Pittsfield	7½

DENIMS.

York Blue	22 c	Pearl River	21 c
York stripe	22½	Nelson, IXL	17
Amoskeag	22½	Curtis	15
Columbian	20	Warren, AXA	18
Otis, AXA	18	Warren, BB	16
Otis, BB	16	Warren, CC	14
Otis, CC	14	Uncasville UCA	15
Beaver Creek, AA	17½	Warregan	13
Beaver Creek, BB	15½	Haymaker	12
Beaver Creek, CC	13½	Boston	10

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	19 c	American, 6-3	12 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	15	American, 3-3	11
Amoskeag, 3-3	14	Hamilton, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	11@12	Hamilton, 3-3	14
Uncasville, UCA	13@14		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Whittenton, A	15 c	Newburn, B	15
Whittenton, B	12	Union, AA	15
Whittenton, XX	16	Union, BYB	15
Amoskeag	15	Union, A	14
Everett	17	Northwestern	14
Newburn, A	17		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpet Warps	25@32½c	Batts	9@30 c
Twines	25@32½	Cotton Yarn	32½

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	70 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.22½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	62½
Belgrade	.80	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@29 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.40	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	.35		

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The market was less active. The offerings were fair, but composed principally of 2-inch stuff, and a few cargoes of timber and shingles. Good to choice boards and strips sell readily, and are firm at $12.00@16.00. Common cargoes of inch bring $9.00@10.00. Joists and scantling more slowly at $8.50@8.75, the average price being $8.62½ for Ludington and Manistee cargoes. Shingles were quoted at $2.65@3.00; lath at $1.75.

Sales include:

Cargo schr Bay State from Pensaukee, 240 m boards and strips at $14.00; 6 m pickets, $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The market remains dull, and will continue so until next month, when a better trade is expected. It is thought that the making of the fire-limits coextensive with those of the city will eventually have a tendency to contract the local trade, but these consequences are not likely to be felt immediately. The local business in lumber, as well as most commodities, has been very light this season. Prices are given below:

First clear	$50.00	@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	21.00	......
First common siding	10.00	......
Second common siding	14.00	@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@....
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	35.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards, outside for dry	10.50	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	10.50	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@13.00
Pickets, square	12.00	@13.00
Pickets, flat	11.00	@....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@18.00
Lath	2.25	@....
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@2.50
A or Star	3.25	@3.50
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@3.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s 6d@23s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 8d@11s; spring, 9s 10d@10s 7d; white, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 37s 3d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 54s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn, 37s. Lard, 54s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8½@8⅝d; middling Orleans, 8¾d. Sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,300 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, quiet. Corn, 37s.

Cheese, 29s 6d.

Lard, 54s 3d.

LONDON, July 22.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £345,000. Consols, 92⅞@92⅞ for money and account.

United States Securities—5-20s of 1865, 108½; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 103⅞; New York Central, 92; Erie, 29½; preferred, 45.

Tallow, 40s 6d@40s 9d.

Spirits of Petroleum, 8¼d@8½d.

Whale oil, 31s.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes, 61f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—'62s, 97½.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 22.—Wool firm, with good demand from manufacturers; prices continue to be sustained; new wool continues to come forward quite freely; many of the fancy clips of Ohio and Pennsylvania were bought by manufacturers in the interior, and the prices paid for some were higher than anything reported for a long time; the range of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX fleeces have been from 53c to 55c, up to 60c for XXX and above; Michigan fleeces, 50@53c. Wisconsin and other Western fleeces, 47@50c; combing and delaine fleeces continue in demand from 55c to 60c, the latter for choice lots; unwashed at 40@46c; Kentucky, 45@45c; pulled wool steady and firm, but rather quiet.

The New York Dry-Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The movement was slow in most departments with commission houses, and jobbing sales were light. Cotton and wool flannels continued active. Side-band prints in brisk request; Manchester fancy prints opened at 10c; Arnold's prints in great demand. Ginghams in improved request. Woolen goods quiet, but steady in price.

The Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Crude quiet, at 72c bid at the wells; refined, 11½c bid; no sales reported.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22.—COTTON—Quiet at 17@17½c; futures closed firm; sales, 9,700 bales; July nominal; August, 16 9-32c bid; September, 16 21-32c; October, 16 19-32c; November, 16 15-32c; December, 16 15-32@16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—receipts, 15,000 brls; steady, fair demand without decided change; superfine Western and State, $4.85@5.20; common to good, $5.30@5.90; good to choice, $5.95@6.30; white wheat extra $6.30@6.60; extra Ohio, $5.50@7.00. Rye flour steady at $6.60. Corn-meal steady. Western, $3.60@4.15. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 67,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.28@1.30; No. 2 Northwest, $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32@1.33; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.25@1.33; winter red and amber Western, $1.30@1.35; No. 1 spring, $1.32½@1.35; new white Western, $1.50. Rye quiet at $1.08@1.12. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand and 1c better; receipts, 259,000 bu; Western mixed, 78½@79½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 79@80c; white Western, 88c. Oats firmer; receipts, 11,000 bu; mixed Western, 65@68½c; white Western, 70@72c; mixed Western store, 64@65c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firmer. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 5c; refined, 12@12¼c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 37@37½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 21@23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $21.50@21.75. Beef quiet; middles firmer, at 10⅛@10½c for long clear. Lard firmer; city, 12⅛@12½c; prime steam, 12½.

CHEESE—Firm.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 24@33c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 99c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged, at 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.00@4.50; extra, $4.50@5.00; extra family, $5.25@5.75; A No. 1, $6.00@6.50; fancy, $6.75@7.50. Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; mixed, 65@70c; white, 70c. Rye quiet at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher at $22.50. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11c; clear, 11½c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@15½c; plain, 14½c. Bulk-meats firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10½c. Lard—Tierce, 13½c; kegs, 14½c.

WHISKY—95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, demand good at full prices. Wheat fair demand at low rates; No. 3 white Wabash, new, $1.22; No. 2 do, $1.30; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.45; No. 2, $1.30; extra do, $1.50; amber Michigan, cash, $1.15; seller August and September, $1.14; new, cash, $1.14½; No. 1 new red, $1.22; No. 2 do, new, $1.14½; seller July, $1.15½; seller August, $1.13; September, $1.14; No. 3 red, $1.06; rejected, $1.01; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.25; No. 2 do, new, $1.16; No. 1 Kentucky white, $1.45; No. 3 do, $1.41. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats fair and advanced; No. 2, 60@61c; seller August, 38c; September, 37@37½c.

FREIGHTS—More inquiry, at 3c to Oswego and Kingston.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 2,00 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and inactive; new No. 1 red, $1.15; old and new No. 2, nominal and unchanged. Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $5.40@5.70. Wheat dull and drooping; red, $1.05@1.08; white, $1.15@1.25. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed, 66@68c. Oats fair and firm at 60@68c. Rye fair and firm for spot sales, and lower to arrive.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and drooping at 12c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular; sales at $21.50@22.00 spot; $22.00 buyer middle of August. Bulk meats strong and firm; shoulders sold at 7½c; clear rib, 9¾@10c spot; 10c buyer August; clear, 10½c. Bacon fair and firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.19½; No. 2 do, $1.16½; seller August, $1.13½; September, $1.08½. Oats steady; No. 2, 55c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed, 63½c. Rye neglected and nominal; No. 1, 90c. Barley steady; No. 2 seller September, $1.04.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3½c; to Oswego, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 3,000 bu; flour, 900 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,000 bu; flour, 200 brls; wheat, 107,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.38@1.40; old, $1.30; new amber, $1.15. Corn steady at 69½c. Oats demand good at full prices at 60c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 490 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 490 brls.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Howard street, and Western superfine, $4.25@4.60; extra, $5.25@5.75; family, $6.25@7.75. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer; Western mixed, 79c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 63@65c; white, 67@68c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Mess pork, $22.00@22.50. Bulk meats—shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib, 10½@11½c. Bacon—shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 11½@12c; sugar-cured hams, 16½@17½c. Lard, 13c.

BUTTER—A shade easier and unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—99c@$1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; sales lower; superfine winter, $3.75@4.00; extra do, $4.40; double extra, $5.00@5.25; treble, [illegible] Wheat—[illegible] grades [illegible] others steady; [illegible] fall, [illegible] choice to fancy, [illegible]

...tcher; No. 2 mixed, 65@67c, according to location. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1.00.
WHISKY—Steady at 96c.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $22.50. Bulk meats firm; 7¾c for shoulders; 10½c for clear rib; 10¾c for ... Bacon strong and unchanged, only order trade. Lard firm; at 11¼c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—COTTON—Fair demand and firm; middling, 16¾c; offerings light; receipts, 85 bales; shipments, 10 bales; stock, 9,380 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal, $4.45. Corn—White, easy at 85c; yellow, 83c.
OATS, HAY, AND BRAN—Scarce, firm, and wanted.
PROVISIONS—Lard firm at 12¾@13¼c. Pork firm at $23.00. Bacon quiet and firm at 8¾c for shoulders; 11¾c clear rib; 11¾c clear.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour improved demand; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6.00@6.25. Wheat, limited demand; receipts of new increased; white, $1.45@1.49. Rye held at $1.10. Corn in good demand; yellow, 86c; Western mixed, 83@86c. Oats dull; white, 71@75c; mixed, 70c.
REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; nominally 11¼@11¾c.
BUTTER—Active and unchanged.
CHEESE—Steady; Western prime, 11c.
EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—99c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inanimate. Corn dull at 65c for No. 1; 69½c for No. 2 mixed Western; few cars do 70c. Oats good demand; 3,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, in lots, at 68c; 2,000 bu do at 61c.
FREIGHTS—Two loads corn at 8¼c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.00; treble, $6.00@7.00; choice, $7.25@8.00. Corn declined 3c; yellow mixed, 82@83c; white, 87c. Oats 74@75c. Bran steady at 92@93c.
HAY—None on landing; prime new, $30.00; old, $32.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Sales at $23.25. Lard ¼c higher; dry salt meats, none in first hands; shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9½c; clear ribs, 11½c; clear, 11¾c. Hams, 16@16½c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce, 13¼c; keg, 13¾c.
SUGAR—Dull; fully fair, 9¾c.
MOLASSES—Small sales of fair at 60c.
WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 99c; Cincinnati, $1.03.
COFFEE—Quiet; ordinary to prime, 19@23c.
CORN-MEAL—Dull at $5.00.
COTTON—More inquiry; sales, 550 bales; prices steady for good kinds; easy for others, at last quotations; receipts, 541 bales; exports—Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 440 bales; stock, 24,815 bales; unsold last evening, 18,200 bales.
MONETARY—Gold, 110½; sight, ¾ premium; sterling, 59.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 22.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50; extra white Michigan, $1.60. Corn—... Oats dull at 44c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, July 22.

ARRIVED.

Schr Maine, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Rainbow, Moquebay, cedar posts.
Prop Cuyahoga, Bayfield, sundries.
Stmr Rowena, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Graves, Buffalo, light.
Barge G. D. Russell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Cleveland, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ford River, lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, salt.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr J. P. Marsh, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. Ellen, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Eliza, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Delaware, Saginaw, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr E. C. Crawford, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Pride, Duck Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Manistee, lumber.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, wood.
Schr Santland, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Holland, wood.
Schr S. J. Luff, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tom Paine, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Pilot, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr G. Barker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber.

CLEARED.

Schr Huron, Kingston, 17,609 bu corn.
Schr Allegheny, Buffalo, 6 brls pork, 2 tcs lard, and sundries.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 6 brls flour.
Schr Mary Nau, Red River, 10 brls pork.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ford River, 300 bu oats.
Schr Celia, Escanaba, 25 brls salt, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 45 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, 16 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Madison, Pentwater, 100 bu oats, 4 brls pork, 3 brls beef.
Stmr Mary Helen, White Lake, 150 bu corn, 150 bu oats, 10 brls pork.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 42,693 bu corn.
Schr Mont Blanc, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 27,000 bu corn.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, 11,166 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 100 bu oats, 12 brls flour, 200 dry hides, 7 brls whisky, 5 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr Ada Medora, Kingston, 20,158 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 27,125 bu corn, 736 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 300 brls cornmeal.
Schr L. H. Moyes, Port Huron, 28,259 bu corn.
Prop India, Erie, 5,000 bu oats, 2,000 brls flour, 174 bags seed; Buffalo, 300 brls flour, 59 bdls pelts; Mackinaw, 20 brls flour and sundries.
Twenty-eight vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights.

Were dull at 3@3¼c for corn. Several steamers and vessels were taken for corn on through rate, as follows: Props Nebraska, wheat, and Mordaunt, corn through via Buffalo; prop Prindiville and barge Lepanto, corn through via Erie; schr Emma Mayes, wheat through via Sarnia; schr Ada Medora (last evening), corn to Kingston at 6¼c. Total, 6. Capacity, 60,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 22—Afternoon.—UP—Schrs Tom Simmins, Sanborn, David Wagstaff, S. N. Fisher, Golden West, Wabash, Sunny Side; props Atlantic, Annie L. Craig.
DOWN—Schr B. F. Bruce.
WIND—South and gentle.
PORT HURON, Mich., July 22.—DOWN—Prop Arctic; schrs China, Montana, Miner, John Rice.
UP—Props Bradbury, Oswegatchie, Benton.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 22—12:50 p. m.—ARRIVED—Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Cayuga, Romeo, 4,000 bu corn, 700 bu oats.
BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 22—7:40 p. m.—ARRIVED—Onondaga, Morris, 5,850 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; R. E. Goodell, Buffalo Rock, 5,800 bu corn.
CLEARED—Polar Star, LaSalle, 92,263 ft lumber; Geo. McClellan, Joliet, 45 m lumber, 20 m shingles; Cayuga, Lockport, 100 m shingles; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 83,600 ft lumber.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson has arrived at this port.

—The steam barge Coffinberry, and consorts King and Buckeye State, have been unable to obtain cargoes at this port, and consequently left yesterday for Saginaw, light.

—There is still a large fleet of lumber at the market, but the sales are few and far between, there being but few willing to invest in these dull times.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr Dan Lyon took wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego at 6¾c.

—The scow Lillie Gray has been wrecked near Michigan City.

—The Dry-Dock Company's ship-yard and dry-dock at Port Huron is in the hands of the United States Marshal.

—Suit has been commenced in Cleveland against Capt. Milo Roberts, of the schr George Young, by George Brander, the sailor who was shot last spring by the Captain, an account of which was given at the time. The damages are laid at $5,000. Capt. Roberts was attending his vessel at the time, and proposes to defend the suit.

—Nearly or quite all the present season tugs have come to this port from the rivers above and below Detroit for the purpose of picking up tows. They have been of the first-class of tugs engaged in this business, but have seldom, in years past, extended their trips much below Bar Point. But they have found an advantage in this long trip, from the fact that they could procure their coal here cheaper than anywhere else, and have seldom failed to get a tow of two or more vessels through, which they could afford to transport to Lake Huron at 20 per cent less than the established towing rates from Bar Point or that vicinity; at least they have and are doing it every day. This arrangement is also of equal advantage to vessels, as they can load here with dispatch and always find a tug to take them through to the waters of Lake Huron without delay. This is something new in the way of vessel towing, but it now looks as though it might be a permanent thing, even in the busiest of seasons.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Baby Found Under a Rose-Bush, Guarded by a Dog.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

Dr. Wilson returned last evening from Mattoon, and reports that quite an excitement prevails in that city over the finding of a beautiful babe, about a month old, under a rose-bush in the garden of a wealthy old gentleman named ..., last Sunday morning. The babe was sleeping quietly in a basket, and was guarded by a faithful dog that belonged in another portion of the city, and it was with difficulty he would permit any one to remove it from its resting-place. The child is supposed to have been left by two ladies who got off the cars late Saturday night. ... no address, and no clew were found upon the dress or person of the child. The ... of the dog are as much mistified as any of the citizens.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PROF. SWING.

The August number of *Scribner* has the following article on Prof. Swing and his preaching, written by Dr. J. G. Holland:

There is one aspect of Prof. Swing's case that has failed to elicit the comment which its significance demands, and to this we purpose, briefly, to call attention. He has had, from the moment of his arraignment before an ecclesiastical tribunal, the sympathy, both of the Christian and unchristian public. Before the public knew definitely what the charges were against him, and after those charges were published, he had the open and outspoken good-will of all classes, all sects, and all free-minded individuals. It would have made no difference with the public if the decision in his case had been what Prof. Patton desired, except, perhaps, to have given him the unction of a martyr, and made him even more popular than he is. Why?

On the roughest Sunday of last winter the writer of this article was in Chicago, and responded gladly to an invitation to hear Prof. Swing preach. He went to a large, cold theatre, and found it filled. We venture to say that not a church in that city had half as many attendants on that inclement day as had eagerly gathered to this theatre to hear Prof. Swing. The building was as cold as a barn,—so cold that the preacher was obliged to curtail his services somewhat, though not a soul left the house on account of the discomfort and the danger. The man who could command such an audience, on such a day, became naturally an object of curious study; and the most the writer could make out of him was that he was a clear, vigorous, independent thinker. Orator he was not. Charlatan in any sense he was not. There was about him none of the clap-trap that so often accompanies popular pulpit gifts. The sermon was written, and was not thoroughly well delivered; but by its clear argumentation, and powerful and brilliant illustration, it made a profound impression upon the memory, and left a strong desire to drink again at the same fountain. It was a Christian sermon in spirit, purpose, and effect; and differed only from many other strong sermons from other lips, in that it left the impression that the preacher did his own thinking with perfect independence of all written formulas of faith.

This we believe to be the secret of his hold upon the people of Chicago, and upon the sympathies of the whole country; and the confidence in him at home, and the faith in him among those who do not know him, come from the popular conviction that he preaches the truths of Christianity precisely as he, in his individual judgment, apprehends them; that he preaches them purely in the interest of Christianity and humanity; and that he has the fortunes of no sect or party to serve. We believe this to be a fair exposition of the secret of his hold upon the people. There are, probably, others in Chicago with as much learning, as fine rhetorical and dialectical skill, and as pure a Christian purpose as Prof. Swing. There are preachers there of finer presence and greater eloquence than he; but there is something in him that draws the masses, alike of cultured and uncultured men and women, which those preachers do not possess. If that something be not the precise something which we have indicated, we should be glad to hear it named. Here is a good test case, and, when it is thoroughly examined, we shall find that the people throng to hear Prof. Swing simply, or mainly, because he is a free man, saying nothing because his written creed requires it, and refraining from saying nothing because his written creed condemns it. He holds his reason and his common sense above the dogmatic theology of the schools, and takes his Christianity directly from the Gospels, unformulated by the hands of other men.

It is said that error, and what is called liberal Christianity, are attractive to the unchristian world. This is given as the reason why Theodore Parker and Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Collyer have attracted large crowds. The reason does not apply in this case. Those who have tried Prof. Swing declare that he is not guilty of heresy, and those who have heard him preach know that he is thoroughly true to what may be denominated the evangelical ideas of Christianity. He has preached a pure doctrine and a true Christian life. He has been reverent to the Scriptures and true to the Master, and yet he has been, and is, as popular as any of those whose names we have written. And when we come to the real reason of the popularity of the men called heterodox, we shall find it precisely the same as that which makes Prof. Swing the popular favorite that he is. Their absolute freedom is their charm. There is, undoubtedly, something deeper than the demand for freedom in our teachers which has had something to do with this case. It is coming more and more to be understood that the great end of Christianity is character,—to transform bad character into good character, to make good men out of bad men, to substitute benevolence for selfishness, as the rule of life,—this is recognized, more and more, as the mission of Christianity. More and more, too, is it seen that all the sects hold their Christianity in such form that in numberless instances this supreme consummation is reached. Therefore it is that dogmatic theology is deemed of comparatively little importance. A church may be orthodox, and, by the confession of its own members, be cold, inefficient, and even dead. Orthodoxy saves nobody; Christian love and Christian character save anybody. Therefore it is that when a useful, efficient, laborious, and popular Christian teacher is pounced upon as a heretic, with the definite intention of curtailing his influence, the public heart rebels. Results are what the world wants. It is seen to be more important that men be saved and edified into a Christian manhood, than that maintenance shall be given to some non-essential dogma that has found its way into the creed of the sect with which the preacher finds himself associated. It is safe to say that any free Christian teacher in this country, who drives straight toward the true Christian end, will have hearers in plenty. If there is not something to be learned from this fact, among those who find their churches growing thinner year by year, then they are neither wise in reading the will of their Master, nor quick in interpreting the signs of the times.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners who arrived in town Tuesday evening spent the day yesterday in consulting on general matters, and seeing that things in their line of business were going on satisfactorily. The only Commissioners who have arrived yet are Judge Brown and Mr. J. M. Pierson, Judge Steele not having arrived yet. They are accompanied by their Secretary, Mr. A. McLaughlin, together with whom they visited in the morning the office of the Grain Inspector, Mr. W. H. Harper, where they found everything in satisfactory shape. As far as they have had time to make examinations, everything in the city hitherto has been found equally correct. At the Registrar's office it was found necessary to make appointments to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Allan, chief clerk of the office. In his place was appointed Mr. C. W. Daniels, formerly second clerk, whose place was taken by Mr. H. Dean, formerly third clerk. This clerkship is still left vacant, no appointment having yet been made by the Commissioners.

It has, for some time past, been the intention of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to hold a conference, at which they can interchange ideas and opinions with regard to the laws in each of these States bearing special relation to their peculiar line of work. It was decided by the Illinois Commissioners yesterday the meeting should be held at Dubuque, Ia., on the 12th of August next. The Commissioners will remain in town to-day, when they will pursue their usual work of investigation.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the case of the railroad conductors, Latham and Linsly, State's-Attorney Reed moved for an increase of bail. The bail they gave immediately after their arrest was for Linsly $1,000 and for Latham $500. Mr. Reed thought the bail too small, as the punishment, in case of conviction, was fixed by the statute at a term in the Penitentiary not exceeding ten years. Mr. Trude, counsel for the conductors, contended that a later statute changed the penalty, and fixed the punishment at a term not exceeding one year, and read the law to that effect. The Court decided that $1,000 bail was sufficiently large, and increased that of Latham from $500 to that sum. The trial of the prisoners is fixed for Sept. 8.

Joseph Kaiser and David McCarthy were tried for the larceny of a carpet-bag, and were acquitted.

James Brewster and Charles Dougherty were tried for burglary and acquitted.

Henry Linscomb pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat from E. S. Simmons, and was remanded.

Martin Lawlor was tried for the larceny of iron from the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. He was found guilty, and his term of punishment fixed at three years in the Penitentiary. He was also tried on another indictment for the same offense, and his term of punishment fixed at two years.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday held John Chambers over to the Criminal Court, on the charge of larceny, under $800 bonds.

Peter Ties was before Justice Kaufmann yesterday to answer to the larceny of a watch from James Golzing. He was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

Conrad Daumgarten was arrested and fined $15 by Justice Scully, yesterday morning, for striking Andrew Gluttner three times in the face with his fist. Gluttner had tried to collect a bill, and, not succeeding, called Daumgarten bad names.

E. F. Ball and Alexander Williams were arrested Tuesday by Detective Simmons, with railroad tickets of the Burlington & Quincy Road on their persons, which, it is alleged, they had stolen. Yesterday they were brought before Justice Boyden, who continued the case until today under $400 bail each.

Mary Conlon was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Officer Foley for the larceny of a cow she found straying on the night of the fire. The woman swore she had advertised for the owner of the animal, and, no person calling to claim her, she intended to appropriate the bovine as her own. The case was continued till Friday, by Justice Scully, under $250 bonds.

Charles Byers is an old offender, and has been before the West Side Police Court so often that the decisions of Justice Scully have frightened him. Yesterday he was again dragged before that Justice, when he swore that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial at his hands, and took a change of venue to Justice Boyden. That tribunal heard his case, and, like Justice Scully, concluded that the fellow was better off at the Bridewell than in town, and thereupon consigned him to that institution for the next twenty days.

Ida Kelly will not behave herself, and persists in the evil habit of enticing and roping passers-by into her abode, near the corner of Harrison street on Clark. Tuesday night the girl was at her old tricks, which she has time and again been notified that she must stop, or be "brought up." To this kindly advice she has paid no heed, and as a resort she was yesterday before his Honor Justice Boyden, who taxed the young lady $10. Miss Kelly was unable to settle, and she is now busily engaged in scrubbing out the court-room and adjoining apartments in the Armory station. In twenty days she will have the rooms of that building in presentable shape.

The green-eyed monster furnished another case yesterday to Justice Boyden. This time it was Charles Johnson, who for some time past has been paying his addresses to a girl named Ida Duvon, who resides in the building at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Yesterday morning, Johnson had his jealous feelings aroused, and, doubting the constancy of Miss Duvon, he, at the hour of 2 o'clock, in order to satisfy himself as to her fidelity, smashed in the windows of her room. The janitor of the building arrested him, and conveyed the lover of the "lady" to the Harrison Street Station. Boyden disapproved of the conduct of the fellow, and fined him $15. He will not see the object of his affection again for thirty days, as, not having the necessary currency to liquidate the assessment of the Justice, he went to the Bridewell.

Early in the morning of Wednesday following the fire on the South Side, a fellow named George Jones was arrested in the residence of Mr. Charles Wehrle, No. 255 Michigan avenue, at the corner of Hubbard court, and, being brought before Justice Boyden that morning on the charge of burglary, the hearing of his case was continued till yesterday. The witnesses against Jones fully substantiated the charge of burglary, and the Justice held him over to the Criminal Court under $700 bonds. He was then confined in the prisoners' pen adjoining the court-room, to await the adjournment of Court, prior to being committed to the County Jail, in default of bail. When the hour came for the removal of the jail prisoners, Jones was nowhere to be found. Officer Croak and Bailiff Tunison searched for over an hour for the missing burglar. The officers who were in attendance upon the court insisted that no prisoner had passed through the court-room. Lock-up Gubbins was equally certain that Jones had not been taken to a cell in the station. Finally, after all the prisoners had been removed, another search was made, which was more successful than the former one, as Officer Croak discovered the fellow stretched out at full length on the top of the inclosure that covers the stairway leading from the room allotted to the prisoners to the cells below, which was about 12 feet from the floor, where he had hid himself with the assistance of a fellow prisoner, thinking that, when the court-room was empty and quiet, he could make his escape. When hauled from his place of concealment he looked as if a very small sum would purchase him. He now rests in durance vile with Jailor Folz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The John Clifford charged with larceny in Tuesday's TRIBUNE is a colored man.

John W. Dick swore out a warrant before Justice Hinsdall on the 11th inst. for the arrest of Granville J. Dresser, an ex-Justice of the North Side, charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill the affiant, on the 7th day of this month. He was arrested yesterday and brought before the Justice for hearing. Dick made his appearance too late to prosecute, and the prisoner had been discharged. He signified his intention of causing Dresser's rearrest.

The Robinson brothers' perjury case, mention of which was made in yesterday morning's paper, was called up yesterday before Justice Hammill, when a change of venue was taken to Justice Roelle, who continued the hearing of the case till this morning at 9 o'clock under $3,000 bail, which was furnished. When this case is disposed of, Commissioner Hoyne will look after the brothers in regard to a matter of bail in which they are interested. The 30th day of May last, they were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with various violations of the Internal Revenue law, principal among which was their failure to make returns of leaf tobacco sold by them. They were held to answer to the District Court in bonds of $5,000. They sallied out to find bail, and have never as yet reported. Officer Waterman, of the United States Court, will keep his eye on them, and in a day or two they will again be heard of as having been before Commissioner Hoyne.

Sergt. O'Donnell, assisted by Officers Shay, Houlihan, and Mahoney, yesterday recovered six horses and buggies, and a variety of smaller goods, which are supposed to have been stolen from this city. The thieves, Mike McQuaid and Mike Grady, had already disposed of some of the goods to farmers in Grundy County, about 15 miles below Joliet. One horse and buggy belongs to Mr. Kolb, of No. 299 Blue Island avenue; the rest are at the Police Headquarters awaiting identification.

Three men hid behind trees at the Lincoln Park drive, and shot twice at Dr. Alfred G. Schloesser and his brother Alexander, Tuesday night about 11 o'clock. The balls passed within an inch of their heads; the horses got frightened and ran off at full speed, which probably saved them from being killed.

Two gaudily-dressed, enameled-faced women appeared yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, by request of a United States officer of the Internal Revenue Department, under the following circumstances: The older of the two is known to many as Agnes Cody, or Mrs. Smith, and she keeps a cigar-shop, etc., on Van Buren street. He companion was one of her attendants, whom she keeps on hand more as an attraction for her customers than from any other cause. Some few days ago a Deputy United States Marshal stepped in to Mrs. Smith's cigar store, and, after buying a cigar from the young woman, asked her in a careless manner if she had anything to drink. He was answered in the negative, but was informed she could produce a bottle of wine, with which he would drive dull care away, if he would pay $5. The official hesitated, when the girl said, "Shall I get it for you?" He declined her offer. Just then a young man employed in a neighboring insurance office appeared upon the scene and accosted the official with the words, "You are an internal revenue man, ain't you?" "Yes," replied the visitor, when all at once it flashed upon Mrs. Smith and her girl that they had made a very narrow escape. Had the wine been brought, she having no license to sell it, she would in all probability have gone to the Penitentiary for not less than six months, and paid a fine, in addition, of $100. District-Attorney Glover was present, and, in his usual affable manner, explained to the women the law governing the sale of ardent spirits, and gave them, Mrs. Smith especially, some good advice, which she will do well to heed in the future. Commissioner Hoyne discharged the prisoners.

THE CITY-HALL.

Respecting the barn said to have been erected by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in violation of the fire-ordinance, Fire-Warden Chapin returns the following report to the Board of Public Works:

R. Prindiville:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the shed, or barn, lately built by Mr. Gross, at 325 Warren avenue, I measured the building, and found the size to be 12x16, and 12 feet from the ground. The ordinance allows enclosed sheds 10x16, and privies 10x10, each 12 feet high, all of wood. As this is the only wood structure on the lot, I do not consider it a violation, as the Corporation Counsel says that the shed and privy may be constructed in one structure.

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. CHAPIN, Fire Warden.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following permits: Thomas O'Connell, three-story and basement brick, 25x65, on Blue Island avenue, near Fourteenth street. Conrad Seipp, three-story and basement brick, 60x60, on Broadway avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. B. von Glahn, four-story and basement stone, 25x100, on the northeast corner of Clark and Illinois streets. S. Swartschild, three-story and basement stone, 25x40, at 282 Ohio street. W. S. Johnson, three-story and basement brick, 36x100, on the southeast corner of Illinois and State streets.

The Comptroller has disposed of $8,000 worth of city bonds at 1 per cent premium. This is good, considering the stringency of money matters.

No business was transacted by the Police Commissioners, owing to the absence of its President.

Commissioner Sheridan was not at his post at the City-Hall yesterday. In view of the fire in the morning, and the constant devotion he has shown the duties of his office for many months, this absence was considered rather surprising. His desertion was generally attributed to following the example frequently set by one of the higher officials of the People's party, in which view of the case it can be regarded only as a delicate way of paying a compliment to a superior officer.

The Board of Public Works is still intensely annoyed with thousands of visitors daily asking for the minutest explanations of all the details of the fire ordinance. The day's work was a controversy with law and the Board of Public Works on one side, and wrath and private individuals on the other. As in previous conflicts of a like nature, the Board invariably came off first best. The President of the Board has as present in preparation a huge picture of an occupied coffin bearing the legend, "This Commissioner was talked to death by parties owning or building wooden buildings within the old fire-limits." He confidently expects that this appeal to their pathos will work more effectually than a thousand to their patriotism or common sense.

The small fire which, by a strange coincidence, was sounded from No. 124 at exactly 1:24 o'clock yesterday afternoon, according to the clock in the fire-alarm office, was greatly exaggerated by those who pretended to have caught the first trustworthy news from those who had seen people who had been there and ought to know all about it. One frantic individual, with hair disheveled and coat-tails streaming, rushed into the detectives' office, and insisted that the residence portion of the South Side was doomed to, if not already lying low in, destruction. Another man interviewed the Insurance Inspector, and insisted that, if the outside cities were not at once telegraphed to, the results would exceed in terror the event of 1871. The actual fact was that the fire was got under with but little difficulty in about twenty minutes. Something should be done to put a stop to the nonsensical prattle of such donkeys. Such talk is, like the bray of that quadruped, perfectly harmless, but always disagreeable.

The Comptroller yesterday notified the Board of Public Works to have a survey made of the vaults of the City Hall, and to cause the same, if at all defective, to be put in a proper condition. The Board accordingly sent for ex-Commissioner Carter, under whose supervision the vaults were erected, and Mr. Boyington, to make an examination, and execute any improvements which it was possible to effect. It is probable that Mr. Boyington will not be able to comply, in which case another experienced architect will assist the ex-Commissioner at the examination. The present Commissioners believe that the vaults as at present are fully equal to any emergency that may arise.

Tally one for the Police Commissioners. Yesterday afternoon a discharged police officer, who has taken an appeal in his case to the courts, was bemoaning his fate at the City Hall and uttering remarks anything but eulogistic to the Police Commissioners. He considered that he had not had a fair trial. "Why, sorr," he urged to a bystander, "the day of me thrial I had gintlemen worth half a million of property spake for me, and yet the Board give me the sack."

President Dixon yesterday left the following mysterious communication on the Sanitary Superintendent's desk: "President Dixon orders the prompt removal of unnecessary dressing from the extremity of Alderman Warren." Has Dr. Miller been building a St. Louis plaster of Paris monument on the limb of the Alderman? Whatever he has done it is clear that Dr. Miller must obey his superior officer and immediately unswathe the leg, arm, or big toe of the disabled City Father. Another interesting question arises as to how many and which of the Aldermen employ Dr. Miller as physician, and whether the President of the Council helps to diagnose each case, and always directs the Doctor as to the exact moment at which the crisis has been passed, and the bandages may be removed.

At the Board of Health office there is to be seen a bottle which once contained that exhilarating extract of grape juice, burned, which is summarily expressed by the letters O. D. V., but which is now filled with remarkably clear and pleasant-looking water. The original label and capsule have been removed, and in place of the former is a piece of paper bearing the words, "Water taken from the canal at Lockport on July 16, 1874, left by Mr. Brainard." This gentleman is one of the Canal Commissioners, and his object in bringing the bottle of water to the Board was to show that as long as the Ogden ditch was not allowed to direct the Aux Plaines River into the Chicago River the canal would do its duty of purifying the latter stream in a proper and becoming manner. It has been noticed that for some days past the water of the Chicago River has been singularly clear,—that is, of course, for Chicago River water. The reason for this is that the Ogden ditch and Aux Plaines River have both dried up, and consequently the former has not emptied the water of the latter into the Chicago stream. The present condition of the river is proof positive, if any further proof were necessary, of the fact that to the Ogden ditch's draining the Aux Plaine's water is the real cause of too frequent attacks of river-stench. The water in the bottle is very clear, the sediment in the bottom of the bottle being very light. A film floats at the top, too; but, outside of this and the odor, which is like Goose Island on a hot day, the water would easily pass muster with sailors on a six weeks' tropical cruise, or people who can stand Bridgeport whisky without shuddering. A bottle of it should be at once forwarded, with the compliments of the Board, to Messrs. Wentworth and Ogden.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York *Mail* says: "When that West Side fire blazed up Wednesday, Chicago must have felt pretty much as the old lady did when the breeching broke."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was in the shade at 7 a. m., 72 degrees Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 77; and 8 p. m., 76.

A meeting of the graduates of the Chicago College of Pharmacy was held in the College rooms yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing and forming an Alumni Association. A committee was appointed for preparing a constitution and by-laws, and Wednesday, Aug. 19, fixed for the next meeting. Mr. Charles M. Ford presided, and H. W. Buchanan was Secretary pro tem.

A boy named Edward Scheiner was run over by a brick wagon at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Mitchell street yesterday forenoon, and one of his shoulders was badly injured. He lives at No. 50 Hastings street.

John Kennedy, a lad of 6 years, was run over by a horse and buggy at the corner of Maxwell and Halsted streets, yesterday morning, and badly bruised about the head.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* kindly observes: "The Chicago people think that their last fire lost them the sympathy of the world. This is a mistake. Chicago enjoys all the sympathy in the world, but until she gets a better Fire Department, it wouldn't be well to pass the hat."

The Rev. George Guirey, pastor of the Cary Avenue Baptist Church, Chelsea, Mass., discussed, Sunday, on the Chicago fire, repeating a sermon he preached on the same subject after the fire of 1871, but which he considered equally applicable now.

As Engine No. 10 was driving along Adams street to yesterday morning's fire, it collided with the hose elevator and Pipeman Raw and another man were flung to the ground and seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the high fence round the new Custom-House, which hindered the approaching vehicles from being visible to their various occupants.

Considerable excitement was created about the New Adelphi, late Chicago Theatre, last night about 10½ o'clock. Lucien Grover, the proprietor, was called upon by Mr. Lee to settle up a little back bill, but, as the latter asserts, became obstreperous, and called him an "Irish brute." Lee opened out on Grover's neck with a stinging blow, and the police were called to interfere, but their services were not required. Grover agreed to settle, and Lee promised not to follow him about and pummel him any more.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward, living near Thirty-first street, met in Kramer's Hall to discuss the subject of drainage. It was apparent from the speeches made, that much ill-feeling had existed for some time in the southern part of the ward, because of the neglect of the authorities to put in the sewers for which over $60,000 had been appropriated. They wished the main sewer to be on Thirty-first street, which is the dividing line. To hurry on the tardy authorities, a committee consisting of J. E. Hartel, D. J. Leary, M. McNamara, J. H. Radclift, and D. G. Ganne, was appointed. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening, when there will be another in the same place to act upon any report the Committee may make.

The application of Thomas C. Garland for a writ of quo warranto against the members of the Board of Trustees of the Ada Street Methodist Church was decided by Judge Farwell, in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning. The petition was denied at the cost of the relator, for the following reasons: It was a well-established rule that no person should file an information in a case of alleged illegal election if he himself had taken part in such election. Garland's petition did not set forth whether such part had been taken by him or not, but it should have done so. The response of the defendants, however, stated that he had participated in the election. If so, he had no right to object. Again, it did not appear that the result of the election would have been different if no illegal votes had been cast. Furthermore, the petition for the writ contained statements relative to the Rev. Dr. Dandy, which were entirely out of place in such a document, and which were uncalled for, impertinent, and scandalous. Mr. Garland's counsel requested the Court to save him an exception, and fix the amount of relator's bond, as he would pray an appeal. Defendant's counsel objected, and the Court took the matter under advisement until Monday.

The Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University have under consideration the feasibility of founding an astronomical observatory. In doing so, they propose to avoid two or three mistakes that have been made in a similar direction on a previous occasion in our city. In the first place, they have secured an endowment for a telescope; in the second, they will probably secure a telescope of 6 or 8 inches diameter, which can be more easily handled than one of 18½ inches, and which will be quite as large as necessary. They intend to build a house in which such an instrument can be used with facility, so that the students may be enabled to gain a direct acquaintance with the heavens, before going there, from the observatory. In connection with this equatorial a fine transit instrument of 12½ inches aperture, the property of Francis Bradley, Esq., will probably be mounted, and made to do good service.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Committee of the County Board on Equalization of Taxes announce that they will meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the Criminal Court Building, and continue in session three days to consider all complaints made regarding the county assessment of real and personal property for 1874.

All members of Templar Lodge 440, I. O. O. F., are requested to be promptly on hand at their hall this evening, corner of Washington and Desplains streets, for work in the degrees, and other important business.

Garden City Lodge No. 141 A. F. and A. M. will give their sixth annual picnic at Sharpshooters' Park to-day. Cars will leave the depot, corner Clinton and Carroll streets, at 9 o'clock sharp. An enjoyable day may be anticipated.

The young people of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Maxwell street, corner Newberry avenue, will give a dime entertainment this evening. The programme will embrace singing, speaking, reading, and a zither performance by Prof. Sleyer.

A quarterly meeting of the Missionary Band Union will be held this evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 148 Madison-st. This organization, composed of Y. M. C. A. Yoke Fellows and kindred bands connected with evangelical churches in Chicago, is organized to devise and carry out the best plans of inducing the many young men in our city to attend divine services in our churches. Delegates from different Bands will be present, and will give their reports. All young men are invited to be there.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are announced among the arrivals at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

The Hon. George M. How, President of the Board of Trade, arrived yesterday morning from the East, very much improved in health. He is stopping at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

Among the gentlemen on whom the degree of Master of Arts in course was recently conferred by Amherst College was P. N. Haskell, Superintendent of Schools in Hyde Park. He was a graduate of the class of 1871.

Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, at its meeting last evening, presented Chancellor Commander John Brenner with a neat gold badge, elegantly engraved and beautifully finished, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by the Lodge. Past Chancellor W. C. McClure made the presentation speech.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

A regular meeting of the Evanston Village Trustees was held at the Town-Hall Tuesday evening. There were present Trustees Gilbert, Willard, Powers, Phelps, and Blanchard.

The Village Clerk submitted the following report of the disbursements of the village for the month of June:

Repairs on Town-Hall	$38.25
Lighting streets	65.25
Police Department	140.00
Street improvement	197.13
Miscellaneous expenses	835.35
Contingent fund	42.00
Total	$1,307.98
Free public library fund	137.42
Total, including library fund	$1,445.40

The expenditure for repairs on the Town-Hall exceeded the appropriation therefor by $10.52.

The Committee on Plats and Subdivisions reported favorably on the plat of Merril Ladd, and on motion the same was accepted by the Board.

The plat of Shannon & Miller was referred back for lack of a petition.

An ordinance was passed granting the Village-Attorney extra compensation for any extra legal work he might perform.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the Water-Works in secret session.

Evanston is a moral town, but Mrs. Bennecke is not a representative citizen. Sunday last this person planned a rifle raffle, invited in some male friends and an abundant supply of lager-beer, and made a night of it. This carousal resulted in a fine of $15 on Mrs. B., imposed by Justice Hooke, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Northwestern National Insurance Company.

We take more than usual pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the fire and marine insurance company whose name heads this notice.

In another column will be found its semi-annual statement, to which we call the careful attention of our readers.

In looking over the list of fire insurance companies of the country doing business in Illinois, we find that it is the largest stock company in the United States west of the City of New York.

Among the Directory we notice two of Chicago's leading business men, viz.: George Armour, Esq., of the firm of Armour, Dole & Co., and Alexander Geddes, Manager of the Allan Line of steamers. Also among its stockholders are other leading Chicago capitalists.

Its home management is said to be in the best of hands. The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, so widely known as one of the ablest and most successful financial men in the West, is its President.

The Company, we are happy to note, has opened an independent office in this city, at 108 LaSalle street, and placed Alfred James over it as Manager.

Duryeas' Starch.

Housekeepers and laundresses will be pleased to know that Duryeas' famous "Satin-Gloss Starch" is now introduced in Chicago. The reputation of this article needs no comment. Its popularity in the East and in Europe, where it has been sold for the past fifteen years, is now extending over the Great West. The best judges declare it to be the "perfection of quality."

Black Walnut Counters

Of superior make, shelving, and drawers can be bought at a great bargain at store No. 324 West Madison street, late A. G. Downs & Co.; also seventy stools, a new Marvin safe, letter-press, water-cooler, three clocks, chairs, etc., etc., on the premises. A. G. Downs, Agent.

Pianos on Time.

You can exchange your old piano, at Reed's Temple of Music, for a new one, and pay the difference in cash or monthly installments to suit.

Geyser (Saratoga Water on Draught

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

Death by Accident of Two Young Ladies.

From the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser, July 17.

A sad accident occurred at Watkins' Glen yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a very estimable young lady, Miss Ruth Van Etten, of Auburn, N. Y. She came out with an excursion party of a dozen or more companions, arriving at the Glen about noon. The accident happened a little above the second stairway from the entrance to the Glen. The Glen is narrow at that point, with precipitous sides rising many feet from the bottom. The pathway is quite narrow, too, but we should think sufficiently protected by a stout railing to forbid any fear of danger or anything untoward happening. Miss Van Etten stood leaning on this railing, looking into the abyss below. In some unaccountable manner, either some loose dirt or a slippery stone being the cause, she lost her footing and slid down between the lower rail of the railing and the edge of the precipice into the gorge below. She first struck on the rocks on the opposite side, but bounded back to the same side down which she fell, a distance in all of at least 95 feet. She was literally dashed to pieces at the bottom, her neck being broken and her brains crushed from her head. She was taken to her home on the return boat. The young lady is well connected and highly spoken of. She was about 25 years of age.

Dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., July 16.

Yesterday afternoon the Rockport Granite Company, making a blast at their quarry while a carriage containing City Treasurer Corliss, of Gloucester, and three ladies was passing, a large stone was thrown in the air, and, descending through the top of the carriage, struck Mr. Corliss on the arm, inflicting a slight bruise. His sister, Miss Lucy Corliss, was struck on the side of the head and instantly killed. Miss Corliss graduated at Vassar College last year, receiving the honors of the class, and was immediately tendered and accepted the position of head assistant at the Gloucester High School, the duties of which she filled in an acceptable manner.

A Wild Man of The Woods.

From the Oregon (Ogle Co., Ill.) Reporter.

The Township of Nashua, this county, has been the scene of speculation and sensational terror for about two weeks. A supposed wild man made his advent into the forest growths of that neighborhood, from whence he emerges only at sundown. He has been seen frequently of late, but is always on the alert, and will suffer no one to approach closely to him. He will flee from a small boy, like some men from the wrath to come. Singular are his actions—yet more singular is his costume. His dress is composed of cloth with bias stripes of yellow and white, something after the order of the State Prison garb. He wears a short blouse which extends to just below his hips. This uniform is rendered variegated with patches of rag-carpeting, fastened on with sharpened sticks and splinters. He was first seen coming down the railroad track some two weeks since, just after the arrival of the 3 o'clock freight at Honey Creek Station-house, and while Mr. Wilson, Station Agent, was busy about the cars, captured the carpet, with which he patched his clothes and made his way to the woods. Mr. W. had merely seen he, she or it when quite a distance up the track, and knew not that the depot had received a visitation until he missed the carpet. Last Saturday night the boys chased the strange being, and on nearing him, discovered that his face was covered with a pasteboard mask, with painted lines on the cheeks, and feet enveloped in rag carpets. On Sunday night a regular organized chase took place, and a small boy 8 years old, son of L. L. Mayberry, chased the "wild man" on horseback, and discovered that he then had his face covered with a cloth, having holes made for nose, mouth, and eyes. The stranger's hair reaches to his shoulders, and was quite gray, but the little boy of Mr. Mayberry's says that when the hunted stranger would push it from the back of his head over his eyes it was black, and when he pushed it back it was all white. The little fellow inquires, "Do you think he could color it that quick?" The wild man, insane man, or escaped convict, imitates the groaning and growling of a bear, and sometimes walks on his hands and feet. When chased by the boy on horseback Sunday night he made a leap and cleared the four-board fence of Chaney's pasture—thus evincing an agility illy in keeping with the color of his wig or hair he was wearing. He has been seen four or five times during the last two weeks by boys searching for their cows in Chaney's pasture. Efforts will be made to capture him. We conjecture that he is an escaped jail-bird.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City: GLAMORGAN....July 18 | PEMBROKE....Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $60 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Four Sailings Every Week.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
From Boston every Tuesday and Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130 in gold.
Round-trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage Passage at lowest rates.
P. H. DU VERNET,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.

STATE OF GEORGIA............Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA..............Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 5
FROM PIER 36, NORTH RIVER, N. Y.

Rates of passage: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; Steerage, as low as by any first-class line. Drafts at lowest rates.
For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.
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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
Office, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Sat., July 18 | Cornwall, Tuesday, Aug. 4
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore and M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.

Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amusement and leading retail stores, has been enlarged and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger elevator.
CHAS. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

is now open. Terms, $3.50 per day and $21 per week for the season. JOHN B. COZZENS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of the Board of Public Works,

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21, 1874.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given to the owners or occupants of all wooden buildings, of any size, description or character whatever, now standing within the fire limits of the city of Chicago, in violation of law, that such buildings must be removed within fifteen days from the date hereof.
R. PRINDIVILLE,
J. K. THOMPSON,
LOUIS WAHL,
Board of Public Works.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK—1874.

SECOND MEETING,

JULY 21, 22, 23, and 24.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 23.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 7, $300.

Dash of a mile and a half; $200 to first, $100 to second. To name and close thirty minutes after decision of Premium No. 5, July 23.
Ed Harrison enters b. h. Falmouth.
F. Moshier enters b. m. Emma M.
W. B. Scully enters br. g. Noll.
J. H. Sumner enters b. m. Rocket.
L. Ostrum enters s. s. Spendthrift.
Ed Gray enters ch. h. King's Excuse.
Fred Lloyd enters b. h. Capt. Hutchinson.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 8, $1,250.

2:33 CLASS—$800 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
ENTRIES—J. Dougrey enters gr. g., Ben Smith.
John Smith enters b. g., Wolford Z.
D. P. Bissell enters b. m., Moss Rose.
F. N. Fancher enters b. g., Fancher.
John Splan enters Catskill.
L. R. Martin enters b. m., Mattie Lyle.
Graves & Loomis enters b. g., Hay Henry.
Alden Goldsmith enters b. m., Lady Morrison.
John Downs enters s. g., Gold Leaf.
J. W. Ford enters s. g., Roofer,—formerly Blind Bill.
F. Brady enters b. s., Young Wilkes.
J. A. Batchelder enters dun g., Frank J.
O. A. Collins enters bl. g., Gilbert.
C. W. Phillips enters b. m., Amy B.

RUNNING (Hurdle) PREMIUM, No. 9, $400.

TROTTING PREMIUM, No. 10, $2,250.

2:26 Class—$1,500 to first, $500 to second, and $250 to third.
ENTRIES—J. Dougrey enters b. g., Joker.
Graves & Loomis enter b. m., Clementine.
Budd Doble enters ch. m., Mila C.
Capt. Pridgeon enters b. g., Fred Hooper.
T. J. Sullivan enters b. m., Belle.
O. M. Meyers enters ch. m., Mollie Morris.
D. W. Miltbooke enters br. g., Tom Wonder.
A. C. Fisk enters gr. g., Gen. Sherman.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, JULY 24.

TROTTING PREMIUM, No. 11, $1,000.

3 MINUTE CLASS—$600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.
ENTRIES—Geo. Bentley enters ro. g., George Judd.
Geo. Farnsworth enters ro. g., George F.
Ben Mace enters br. g., James Howell, Jr.
R. S. Brown enters ro. g., Little Jake.
Samuel Crooks enters gr. m., Rose of Washington.
M. J. Forbes enters ch. g., John W. Hall.
Ray Warren enters b. g., Mambrino Walker, formerly Billy Hoosier.
J. P. Peck enters ch. g., Randall.

RUNNING PREMIUM, No. 12, $1,000.

Two-Mile Heats—$650 to first, $250 to second, $100 to third. To name and close thirty minutes after decision of premium No. 9, July 23.

TROTTING PREMIUM, No. 13, $2,500.

2:20 Class—$1,800 to first, $500 to second, and $300 to third.
ENTRIES—L. R. Martin enters b. m. Nettie.
James S. Wade enters b. g. Red Cloud.
Alden Goldsmith enters b. g. Gloster.
Frank VanNess enters b. g. St. James.

RUNNING (Consolation) PREMIUM, No. 14, $200.

For all horses that have run and not won during the meeting; $150 to first and $50 to second—twice around the track.

Extra Day, Saturday, July 25.

SPECIAL PURSE, $4,000, FOR

Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton.

$3,000 to 1st, $1,000 to 2d, and $1,000 extra to any horse beating 2:17¼.

This will positively be the last chance to witness Goldsmith Maid previous to her withdrawal from the turf.

Tickets for the four days, entitling the holder to all the privileges of the track, $6. To be had at the Palmer, Grand Pacific, Sherman, Tremont, and Transit Hotels.
Michigan Southern special train leaves for Dexter Park at 1:15 p. m. and 3:15 p. m.; Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne leaves at 2:15 p. m. The horse cars leave State-st. every 15 minutes.
Pools sold every evening at Grand Pacific by Maj. G. W. Barker, of New York City.
Horses called prompt at 2:30 p. m.
GEORGE B. MANSUR, Manager.

THE GREAT ADELPHI

COMPANY will commence a Summer Season at

HOOLEY'S THEATRE

Monday Next, July 27, 1874.

Under the management of

LEONARD GROVER,

Manager of the Great Adelphi, destroyed in the late fire. Monday Evening next, July 27.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF

JOHN DILLON.

TO-NIGHT, LAST TIME OF

PAUL PRY,

AND THE

GREEN-EYED GRANGER

Friday—Benefit. Saturday—Matinee.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

PARIS BY NIGHT!

With STEREOPTICON VIEWS of PARIS, and Lecture by Mr. GUSTAVE DEMARS. Also, Dubufe's DON JUAN AND HAIDEE. Open afternoon and evening.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF PLANING-MILL.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Cook County, in chancery: Henry R. Hall vs. Francis H. Hannah, George W. Lyman, A. M. Dawley, and A. Bennett.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order made in the above cause July 8, A. D. 1874, I, Benjamin D. Magruder, the Receiver appointed by said order, will, on Monday, the twenty-seventh (27th) day of July, A. D. 1874, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises hereinafter mentioned, in Chicago, Cook County, Ill., sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, the building known as the "Star Planing-Mill," on Main street, at the crossing of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in Chicago; also, the leasehold interest in the ground whereon said building stands, and all the machines, machinery, engine, boiler, fixtures, tools, lumber, stock, horses, wagons, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the property heretofore owned and occupied by Hannah, Lyman & Co. and Hannah, Bennett & Co.
BENJAMIN D. MAGRUDER, Receiver,
24 Otis Block.

Auction Sale

Of a fine Stock Horse and promising Trotter, at Dexter Park, Thursday, July 23, at 1 o'clock p. m. Is 5 years old, d. b., 16 hands high, got by Gen. Hatch, by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr., dam by Gage's Logan.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. GEO. BAILY, Principal,

Successor to Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland. The duties of the school will be resumed Sept. 16. For circulars containing particulars apply to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
English, French, and Latin, Boarding and Day School.
For young Ladies and Misses.
French is the language of the family.

MADAME O. de SILVA
and
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavia, N. Y., April, 1874.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y. Course of study comprehensive. Music and fine arts a specialty. For circulars, address
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school, for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the firm of MORGAN & HUTCHINSON, carpenters and stair-builders, doing business at 262 State-st., is dissolved. All debts due from said firm will be paid by me, and all moneys due to said firm must be paid to me.
July 20, 1874. WILLIAM MORGAN.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 Washington-st. The longest engaged and most successful physician in the city in the special treatment of all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases. Diseases peculiar to females speedily cured. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, attendance, &c. Send 2 stamps for treatise. Patients at a distance treated by mail.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 11.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., New York.

SPORTING NEWS.

Exciting Races at Dexter Park Yesterday.

Opening Day of the Erie, Pa., Park Association Summer Meeting.

First Day's Races of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association at Toledo.

The White Stockings Defeat the Atlantics—10 to 8.

Shooting Tournament at Cincinnati.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

The second day of the races was far more successful than the first, in every respect but one. In the face of such good sport as was afforded it may seem hard to be captious, but public comfort demands that another complaint be entered against the unbearable slowness of the judges. The gentlemen who occupied the stand yesterday were the same as those Tuesday, and a more tortoise-like set of mortals a Chicago race audience never had the bad fortune to wait for. No reflection upon the integrity of the judges is intended by this remark, for each of them is an honorable and upright gentleman in every sense; but they do not appear to appreciate the fact that the time of several thousand people is of far greater importance than their own or that of the horsemen and horses over whom they are given authority. They caused yesterday's races to begin at a reasonably early hour, but whatever time was gained by this wise proceeding was set entirely at naught by their subsequent action. The snail in its slimy course could not have been slower than they were in arriving at conclusions on ordinary points, and the consequence was that between heats the audience was kept waiting for spaces ranging from ten minutes to half an hour for the announcement of time and winner. This sort of thing is very unpleasant to the spectators, and it is even more unpleasant to be compelled to speak of it thus publicly. If the judges would only consider how they themselves would feel if they were a part of the audience, and three other slow gentlemen occupied their places in the stand, the reflection might induce them to hurry up a little more than they do. It is to be hoped there will be no further necessity to say anything on this unpardonable dilatoriness, and, in order to soothe any harsh feelings that the above remarks may cause, we will say that the most generous and complimentary word that could be written about the management of the track, aside from the judges' stand, would not be any too generous and complimentary.

Yesterday there were nearly 5,000 people at the Park, and all of them were well taken care of, and furnished with an entertainment the like of which has never before been given here. Mr. Mansur and his aids did everything that lay in their power to make the time pass pleasantly for their patrons, and succeeded in doing so to a marked degree. The most perfect order was maintained throughout, thanks to Deputy Superintendent Hickey, Sergt. Fitzpatrick, and a well-trained and sensible corps of policemen, who treat men as if they were not slaves, and get along so much better than their more officious brethren that no comparison can be instituted. There may be no apparent analogy between music and policemen, and in all probability there is none in fact, but for all that this is about as good a place as any in which to mention that Page's band played very many excellent selections in excellent style, and that all things—music, weather, racing, audience—were in perfect harmony. A pointed exception might reasonably be made of the judges in this category of pleasant things, but we will give them one more chance before pronouncing them an absolutely discordant element in the meeting.

There were three races yesterday,—two trotting and one running,—and the heats of each were alternated. The race first called was the trot between horses of the 2:29 class, and it gave rise to a great deal of excitement, and the losing and winning of thousands of dollars. The following was the field of starters: Harry Mitchell, formerly Ed Foster; Columbia Chief, formerly Stump-Puller; George Judd, Kansas Chief, Dan, Mollie, Hattie, Fox, Phil Sheridan, Gen. Howard, and John H. Ben Smith and Little Jake, two good horses, were entered, but were drawn previous to the race. In the down-town pools, and in those sold before the first heat of the race was called, Kansas Chief and George Judd were the favorites against the field at about even figures all around. Judd may be said to be a Chicago horse. He has been here some time, and turf-lovers had taken quite a fancy to him. He was known to be very fast, but he had never trotted in a race. Great things were expected of him, however, and it was anticipated that his record in this first real struggle of his would stamp him as one of the rising horses of the year. His performance in the first heat did not justify such extravagant ideas, and he was distanced, though not so much through his own fault as through that of the judge who gave the word. Mr. Buck's mare Hattie, another fast Chicagoan, was also booked for a good place in the race, but she was likewise distanced in the opening heat, and had to go to the barn. Columbia Chief was no small favorite with many, but the judges were inexorable in pronouncing the word "distanced" against him, and he accompanied Columbia and Hattie to the barn. The field was so large, and the colors of the drivers so indistinct, and, in many instances, so different from those published in the programme, that it was an absolute impossibility to keep a definite eye on any of the horses except those that took the lead. Hence we can only speak of the winners with any degree of accuracy. The scoring for the first heat was exceedingly tedious, the field being large, and in the main unmanageable. The judges finally said "Go," though the start was about as uneven a one as could well be imagined. Judd was so far behind that he was actually distanced before he left the wire. Mitchell was the leading horse, and though closely pressed by Kansas Chief, John H., and Mollie, he maintained his position until the home-stretch was nearly half passed over. At this point he left his feet, and John H. went to the front, and eventually won the heat by two lengths in 2:25½; Mitchell second, Kansas Chief third, and Mollie fourth. Columbia, Judd, and Hattie were the last horses in the race, and, owing to the poor start which was given, the judges at first decided to let them compete again. This decision was subsequently reversed, when it was ascertained that they were far outside of the ordinary distance-bounds.

In the second heat Mitchell took an immediate lead again, but before he reached the quarter-pole John H. was even with him, and Howard was not far behind. The latter fell away back on the stretch, however, and Mollie and Kansas Chief went after the leaders. It was a close race between the four from the half-mile pole home. They entered the last stretch together, and as they approached the stand it seemed as if it would be a dead heat between Mollie and John H. for first place, while the other two were less than half a length behind them. Just before going under the wire John H. broke, and Mollie beat him in by a head in 2:27; Kansas Chief third, and Mitchell fourth. The betting was now three to one on the field against Kansas Chief, but he was an easy winner in the next three heats, his time being 2:28, 2:30, and 2:28¼. In the third heat Gen. Howard was distanced for running into and upsetting John H.'s sulky. The accident had no serious results, however, as the driver escaped uninjured, and the horse was stopped before he could do himself any hurt. Following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., July 22, 1874.—Second summer meeting, second day. Trotting premium $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $900 to first, $400 to second, and $200 to third; mile heats, best three in five:

John Splane's b. g. Kansas Chief	3	3	1	1	1
John Dumas' b. m. Mollie	4	1	3	3	2
J. A. Bachelder's b. g. John H.	1	2	4	5	5
W. H. Mitchell's b. g. Harry Mitchell, (formerly Ed Foster)	2	4	2	2	3
Stephen Bull's gr. g. Phil Sheridan	6	6	6	4	4
C. H. Myers' b. g. Fox	7	7	5	6	dr.
George Carroll's br. g. Gen. Howard	5	5	dis.		
S. Coburn's ch. g. Dan	10	8	dis.		
W. W. Rogers' bl. s. Columbia Chief	dis.				
George Bentley's r. g. George Judd	dis.				
A. H. Buck's ch. m. Hattie	dis.				
J. Dougrey's gr. g. Ben Smith	dr.				
E. S. Brown's r. g. Little Jake	dr.				

Time—2:25½; 2:27; 2:28; 2:30; 2:28¼.

The second race was for a purse of $2,500 for 2:24 horses. The starters were George, Chicago, Pilot Temple, Ella Wright, May Howard, and Badger Girl. The majority of these horses are well known to the Chicago racing public, and it is only necessary to say of them that they were in as good condition as they have ever been, and afforded a fine entertainment. Badger Girl was the favorite throughout, and a large amount of money was lost on her. George and Howard did not prove fast enough for their class, and were distanced in the second heat. Following is a detailed account of the race:

First Heat—It was not easy to get an even start, but a comparatively even one was secured after half a dozen attempts. Pilot Temple and Ella Wright were the leading horses when the field went under the wire. Ella took the pole before the turn was reached, and kept it for some distance. Along toward the quarter-pole, however, George went to the front. He kept in the van to the half, closely followed by Ella and Pilot. Meanwhile Chicago, Badger Girl, and May Howard were using themselves badly, the Girl being especially unmanageable on the back-stretch. At the upper turn Ella and Pilot closed in on George, and Chicago came rapidly up with them. The first three entered the home-stretch neck and neck, and Chicago was almost as good as the best of them. The race down the stretch was exciting in the extreme, and the final result was that Pilot won the heat by a head, a break at the distance-flag by Chicago throwing him out of a good chance for first place. Ella Wright was second, Chicago third, May Howard fourth, George fifth, and Badger Girl last. Time, 2:26.

Second Heat—The send-off was by no means a fair one, Ella and Pilot having considerably the best of it, while George was away to the rear. The pole was taken by Ella, and it took the fastest and squarest kind of trotting that she could show to keep ahead of Pilot, with his peculiar kind of a gait. The two went away ahead of the others, and the race was between them to the upper turn, Pilot's nose being on the mare's wheel nearly all the way. On the last half Badger Girl pulled away from the hindmost ones, and beat Chicago for third place. It took speed to do it, and she exhibited it, and kept it up to the close. Entering the home-stretch, Pilot got in front of Ella, but it was only for an instant, her steady gait bringing her ahead again. The struggle down the stretch was a fine one, and the result of it was that Mollie came in winner by a neck. Badger Girl was third, and about four lengths behind; Chicago fourth, and George last. Time, 2:24¾.

Third Heat—Ella Wright went ahead at the start, closely followed by Badger Girl. The latter showed in front at the quarter-pole, but did not long maintain that advanced position, Wright beating her again. Pilot was third all this time, but a bad break by Badger Girl at the half-mile pole allowed him to get second place, and from there he ran past Ella at the upper turn, and got several lengths ahead of her. Doble handled the mare well, however, and succeeded in not only closing up the great gap between him and Temple, but in winning the race by a head. Badger Girl was third, and Chicago last. Time, 2:25½.

Fourth Heat—In this heat Dougrey handled the lines over Badger Girl, and, though she came in third, it was plain to be seen that she was under better management than in any of the previous heats. Ella Wright was slightly ahead when the word was given, and kept her lead to the end. Pilot Temple was the only horse that pushed her close, and he came in second half a length behind her; Badger Girl third, and Chicago last. Time, 2:26¼.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Trotting premium $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:24; $1,600 to first, $600 to second, and $300 to third; mile heats, best three in five.

Budd Doble's b. m. Ella Wright	2	1	1	1
J. G. Lindell's b. s. Pilot Temple	1	2	2	2
J. S. Rowell's gr. m. Badger Girl	6	3	3	3
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago	3	4	4	4
Alex. Lewis' gr. m. May Howard	4	dis		
Thomas O'Connor's b. g. George	5	dis		
J. Dougrey's b. g. Joker	dr			

Time—2:26, 2:24¾, 2:25½, 2:26¼.

A running race for 3 year-olds closed the day's sport. Though closely contested throughout, but little interest was manifested in the result, the greater portion of the audience dispersing before it was decided. The most likely of the entries was the bay filly Sweet Bay, but she was distanced in the first heat for foul riding, leaving the race to be settled by Carrie P., Uncle Hark, and Ella Hankins. The result is best told by the

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Running premium, $300, for 3-year-olds; hotel stake of $300 added to sweepstakes of $25 each; second horse to receive $100; mile heats.

Fred Lloyd's b. f. Carrie P., by imp. Billet, dam Miss Foote	3	1	1
R. & J. Rowell's ch. c. Uncle Hark, by Uncle Vic, dam Ada Kennett	1	3	3
Conlisk & Hankins' b. f. Ella Hankins, by Gilroy, dam Brenna	2	2	2

Time—1:47, 1:49¼, 1:52¼.

THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME

will consist of a mile and a half dash for a purse of $300, for which there are seven entries; the trot for the 2:33 purse of $1,250 for which there are fourteen entries; a dash of 2 miles over eight hurdles for a purse of $400; and a trot for the 2:26 purse of $2,250, for which there are eight first-class entries. Each of these races is an attraction in itself, and all combined should draw one of the largest gatherings of the meeting.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND FULLERTON.

Mr. Mansur has made such arrangements with the owners of these justly celebrated horses that he is enabled to announce an extra entertainment Saturday afternoon, and one which will undoubtedly draw an immense crowd. He offers $4,000 as a premium in a race between the Maid and the Judge, $3,000 to go to the first, and $1,000 to the second horse. In the event of 2:17½ being beaten he will give an extra $1,000 to the horse accomplishing the feat. The race will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

ERIE DRIVING-PARK MEETING.

ERIE, Pa., July 22.—The first day's races of the summer meeting of the Erie Driving-Park Association took place to-day. In the 2:50 race for a purse of $2,250, Abner Rush's g. b. Magnolia, of Cleveland, won in three straight heats. Time—2:37½; 2:38½; 2:37. Lowenski second, Condit Smith third.

The second race for Erie horses, $1,000 purse, was won by C. F. Dunbar's bl. g. Nig. Six heats were trotted, the winner taking the last three straight heats. Time—2:50¾; 2:47¾; 2:49½.

The hotels are full and strangers are constantly arriving. Thursday's and Friday's races promise finely.

AT HARRODSBURG, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* reports a good crowd in attendance at the first day of the meeting of the Harrodsburg Trotting Association. The following is the summary of the first race for Mercer County two-year olds:

Coak's b. c. Tom Stamps	1	1
Pass Morris' br. f. Addie	2	3
Coleman's b. c. Blannerhasset	3	2
Walker's ch. g. Matt Smith	dist.	

Time—3:21½; 3:22¼.

Second race, for horses that never beat three minutes, best three in five:

Gibbs' g. b. Henry Stanehope	1	1	1
Chinn's r. m. r. Mollie	3	2	2
Bradley's b. r. Richmond	2	dist.	

Time—2:45; 2:44; 2:40.

Third race, four double teams, mile heat:

Chinn's entry	1
Haydon's entry	dist.

Time—2:57.

Exciting time expected to-morrow.

PROGRAMME OF THE CLEVELAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—The entries for the races of the Cleveland Club closed last night. All the classes are filled. The following are the entries:

First Day—2:24 race for a purse of $5,000; six entries.

2:34 race for $2,500; ten entries.

2:50 race for $1,500; five entries.

Second Day—Free to all for, a purse of $3,500; three entries—Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Fullerton.

2:29 race for $4,000; six entries.

Running race, mile heats, for $500; four entries.

Third Day—2:50 race for $2,000; eleven entries.

2:26 race for $5,000; eight entries.

Best three in five running race for $800; five entries.

Fourth Day—2:31 race for $3,500; ten entries.

2:20 race for $6,000; six entries—Gazelle, Camera, Red Cloud, Sensation, and Henry.

Running race, 2-mile dash, for $1,200; six entries. A number of other entries are expected by mail to-day.

AQUATIC.

NORTHWESTERN AMATEUR BOATING ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—The sixth annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association began here to-day.

The Association, as is known, is intended to embrace all the amateur boatmen along the line of the lakes, and the rivers flowing into the lakes. It is strictly amateur, and every crew or person who has ever entered a race for money is, by its rules, excluded. While it is as comprehensive territorially as I have indicated, it really does not extend farther east than this place. In Sandusky, Cleveland, and other cities of Ohio, there is not much interest taken in rowing, and few well-trained crews are to be found there. The same is also true of Erie, Pa. Buffalo boating-men refuse to submit to the amateur clause of the rules; and besides, their affiliations are more naturally with Eastern clubs.

At first the Regattas were holden in turn at the different cities having clubs in the Association; but, five years ago, it was decided to locate them here permanently. The reason for this was the superiority of the water for racing purposes in the immediate vicinity of the city. The Maumee River begins to widen into a bay about 9 miles above; in front of the city, it spreads out into a broad, currentless street of water, half a mile in width; and, below the bridges, it is unbroken by a single obstruction until it enters the lake, 12 miles distant. The course is laid out below the last bridge; it 1½ miles in length, and can be seen its entire length from any point on either side of the river. The measurement was made with great care, and each winter it is verified upon the ice.

THE PROGRAMME

for this year's regatta, and the entries, are as follows:

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

First Race—2 o'clock p. m.—Pleasure-boats. Distance, ¾ mile and return. Open to all comers outside of the Association, pulling double sculls from the gunwale. Prize, bronze statue; value, $15. Entries: 1. Eva, Joseph Parker and Joseph Hepbourn; 2. Emma; 3. Zip, John Laderoot and James Tisdale; 4. Mary.

Second Race—3 o'clock p. m.—Junior single sculls. Distance, ¾ mile and return. Prize, silver epergne; value, $25. Entries: 1. Wm. B. Curtis, Chicago Scullers, J. H. Edemann, 157 lbs; 2. Excelsiors, Detroit, F. D. Standish, 136 lbs; 3. Goguac, Battle Creek, C. A. Ward, — lbs; 4. Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw, D. W. Briggs, — lbs; 5. Waw-Wah-Sum, Saginaw, Henry Smith, 158 lbs; 6. Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw, D. H. Brown, 150 lbs; 7. Spring Lake, Mich., C. A. Pearson, 150 lbs; 8. Detroit B. C., Detroit, Fred Wiley — lbs; 9. Sam Hopple, Chicago Scullers, Norman Wright, 137 lbs.

Third Race—4 o'clock p. m.—Junior six-oared shells. Distance, 1½ miles and return. Prize, silver cups; value, $75. Entries: 1. Emily L. Russell, Excelsiors, Detroit (blue and white). Crew—Stroke, W. B. Isbell, 140 lbs; 2. J. Johnson, 134 lbs; 3. F. S. Campbell, 145 lbs; 4. E. E. Armstrong, 148 lbs; 5. H. J. Armstrong, 141 lbs. Bow, F. D. Standish, 136 lbs. Total weight, 844 lbs. Average, 140⅔ lbs. 2. Tempe (lapstreak), Naiad, Toledo (purple). Crew—Stroke, C. M. Atkins, 154 lbs; 2. A. D. Howell, 142 lbs; 3. Bruce Tabor, 138 lbs; 4. Al Hunter, 140 lbs; 5. C. G. Newell, 144 lbs. Bow, D. S. Monsarrat, 140 lbs. Total weight, 858 lbs. Average, 143 lbs. 3. William A. Hallock, Zephyr, Detroit. Crew—Stroke, W. Goldsmith, 152 lbs; 2. T. S. Geisse, 150 lbs; 3. C. O. Ford, 151 lbs; 4. G. F. Sumner, 160 lbs; 5. A. T. Moran, 155 lbs. Bow, E. A. Bour, 145 lbs. Total weight, 913 lbs. Average, 152 lbs. 4. Enid, Detroit B. C., Detroit. Crew—Stroke, Phil Porter; 2. James Craig, Jr.; 3. B. B. Mitchell; 4. Walter Ruan; 5. W. J. Higham. Bow, Fred Wiley.

Fourth Race—5 o'clock p. m.—Senior four-oared shells. Distance, 1½ miles and return. Prize, gold badges; value, $75. Entries: 1. David H. Jerome, Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw (scarlet and white). Crew—Stroke, V. B. Paine, 142 lbs; 2. Henry Smith, 158 lbs; 3. P. Manning, 158 lbs. Bow, J. Jerome, 148 lbs. Total weight, 606 lbs. Average, 151½ lbs. 2. Sarah A. Bullock, Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw (white and blue). Crew—Stroke, E. G. Love, 130 lbs; 2. D. H. Brown, 150 lbs; 3. O. Armstrong, 139 lbs. Bow, J. W. Alexander, 130 lbs. Total weight, 549 lbs. Average, 147½ lbs. 3. Wm. Woodbridge Abbott, Excelsior, Detroit (blue and white). Crew—Stroke, W. B. Isbell, 140 lbs; 2. F. S. Campbell, 145 lbs; 3. H. J. Armstrong, 141 lbs. Bow, F. D. Standish, 136 lbs. Total weight, 562 lbs. Average, 140½ lbs. 4. Frank H. Hurd, Naiad, Toledo (purple). Crew—Stroke, M. H. Parmelee, 162 lbs; 2. A. H. Brown, 145 lbs; 3. George H. Newcomb, 145 lbs. Bow, S. M. Read, 136 lbs. Total weight, 588. Average, 147. 5. S. H. Waring, Undine, Toledo (purple and cherry). Crew—Stroke, J. B. Thomas, 175 lbs; 2. J. G. Kaney, 150 lbs; 3. H. B. Taylor, 155 lbs. Bow, John H. Crowell, 155 lbs. Coxswain, A. W. Bailey, 112 lbs. Total weight, 635 lbs. Average, 158¾ lbs.

Fifth Race—6 o'clock p. m.—Senior single sculls. Distance, ¾ mile and return. Prize, silver water-cooler; value, $25. Entries: 1. Frank, Chicago Scullers, T. A. Allcock, 126 lbs; 2. No name, Chicago Scullers, Charles T. Corning, 158 lbs; 3. Sam Hopple, Chicago Scullers, William B. Curtis, 168 lbs; 4. Consolation, Chicago scullers, Frank E. Yates, 136 lbs.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 23.

First Race—2 o'clock p. m.—Double sculls. Distance, ¾ mile and return. Prize, silver pitcher, salver, and goblets; value, $30. Entries: 1. Beauty, Chicago, Scullers, William B. Curtis, bow; Frank E. Yates, stroke; substitutes, T. A. Allcock, Charles T. Corning; 2. Clumsy, Chicago. Scullers, T. A. Allcock, bow; John H. Edelmann, stroke; substitutes, Charles T. Corning and Frank E. Yates.

Second Race—3 o'clock p. m.—Senior six-oared shells. Distance 1½ miles and return. Prize, gold badges; value, $125. Entries: 1. Ezra Rust, Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw (scarlet and white). Crew—Stroke, V. B. Paine, 142 lbs; 2. Henry Smith, 158 lbs; 3. P. Manning, 158 lbs; 4. J. W. Alexander, 130 lbs; 5. E. G. Love, 130 lbs. Bow, J. Jerome, 148 lbs. Coxswain, C. E. Wheeler, 115 lbs. Total weight 866 lbs. Average, 144½. 2. Emily L. Russell, Excelsior, Detroit (blue and white). Crew—Stroke, W. B. Isbell, 140 lbs; 2. James Johnson, 134 lbs; 3. F. S. Campbell, 145 lbs; 4. E. E. Armstrong, 148 lbs; 5. H. J. Armstrong, 141 lbs. Bow, F. D. Standish, 136 lbs. Total weight, 844 lbs. Average, 140⅔ lbs. 3. Tempie (lapstreak), Naiad, Toledo (purple). Crew—Stroke, M. H. Parmelee, 162 lbs; 2. A. H. Brown, 145 lbs; 3. Bruce Tabor, 138 lbs; 4. Al Hunter, 140 lbs; 5. George H. Newcomb, 145 lbs. Bow, S. M. Read, 136 lbs. Total weight, 856 lbs. Average weight, 144⅔ lbs. 4. Ed F. Browne, Undines, Toledo (purple and cherry). Crew—Stroke, J. B. Thomas, 175 lbs.; 2. J. G. Kaney, 150 lbs.; 3. J. B. Meyer, 160 lbs.; 4. W. G. Alexander, 168 lbs.; 5. H. B. Taylor, 155 lbs. Bow, John H. Crowell, 155 lbs. Coxswain, A. W. Bailey, 112 lbs. Total weight, 963 lbs. Average, 160⅓ lbs. 5. William A. Hallock, Zephyr, Detroit. Crew—Stroke, W. G. Goldsmith, 152 lbs.; 2. T. S. Geise, 150 lbs.; 3. C. O. Foot, 151 lbs.; 4. G. F. Sumner, 160 lbs.; 5. A. F. Moran, 155 lbs. Bow, E. A. Bour, 145 lbs. Total weight, 913 lbs. Average, 152 lbs. 6. Enid, Detroit, of Detroit. Crew—Stroke, Phil Porter; 2. James Craig, Jr.; 3. B. B. Mitchell; 4. Walter Ruan; 5. W. J. Higham. Bow, Fred Wiley.

Third Race—3½ o'clock p. m.—Tub Race—Open to all. Distance, 100 yards. Prize—Silver butter-tub; value, $10. Entries: 1. Washer, Excelsior, Detroit, F. S. Campbell; 2. No Name, Excelsior, Detroit, John Molony; 3. Rinser, Undine, Toledo, Den. Steele; 4. Suds-Washer, Undine, Toledo, A. Peter; 5. Oxford, Undine, Toledo, S. Van Horn; 6. Ringer, Naiad, Toledo, Jas. Kraus; 7. Tom Collins, Naiad, Toledo, W. H. Bliss; 8. Boiling Water, Naiad, Toledo, N. W. Dyer; 9. Mrs. Sheehan, Naiad, Toledo, Benj. Follett; 10. Biddy, Undine, Toledo, E. D. Barrett.

Fourth Race—4½ o'clock p. m.—Junior 4-oared race. Distance, 1½ miles and return. Prize—Silver cups; value, $50. Entries: 1. Wm. Woodbridge Abbott, Excelsior, Detroit (blue and white). Crew—Stroke, Wm. Isbel, 140 lbs; 2. E. E. Armstrong, 148 lbs; 3. H. J. Armstrong, 141 lbs. Bow, F. D. Standish, 136 lbs. Total weight, 565 lbs. Average, 141¼ lbs. 2. Sylph, Excelsior, Detroit (salmon and blue). Crew—Stroke, F. S. Campbell, 145 lbs; 2. James Johnston, 134 lbs; 3. N. C. O'Brien, 149 lbs. Bow, John B. Molony, 134 lbs. Total weight, 562 lbs. Average 140½ lbs. 3. Frank H. Hurd, Naiad, Toledo (purple). Crew—Stroke, C. M. Atkins, 154 lbs; 2. A. D. Howell, 142 lbs; 3. C. G. Newell, 144 lbs. Bow, D. S. Monsarratt, 140 lbs. Total weight, 580 lbs. Average, 145 lbs. 4. C. B. Roff, Undine, Toledo (purple and cherry). Crew—Stroke, R. H. Lane, 155 lbs; 2. S. L. Fraser, 160 lbs; 3. J. B. Meyer, 160 lbs. Bow, W. G. Alexander, 168 lbs. Coxswain, Arthur Draper, 125 lbs. Total weight, 643 lbs. Average, 160¾ lbs.

Fifth Race—5½ o'clock, p. m.—Barges. Distance, ¾ mile and return. Prize—Bronze statues; value, $25. Entries: 1. Wm. B. Wesson (ten oars), Watauga, Detroit; 2. Alcyon (ten oars), Excelsior, Detroit (blue and white). 3. Wapakisko (six oars), Goguac, Battle Creek (maize and blue). 4. Geo. A. Baker (ten oars), Detroit, of Detroit; 5. Wah-Wah-Ta-See (ten oars), Zephyr, Detroit.

THE DAY'S SPORT.

As the day advanced, the fair promise of the morning was not realized. A light breeze sprang up from the northeast, which blew directly up the road from the lake. Towards noon the water became decidedly rough, and threatened to interfere seriously with the afternoon's sport. It was decided to go on with the race, however, and at 2 o'clock the first race, that for pleasure-boats, was called. This created little interest, it being placed as a sort of an overture to the main performance. Two entries were made, the Eva and the Zip; the latter won the race easily in 13:53, the Eva coming in in 14:08.

A tiresome delay of an hour and a half ensued, as the managers tried to alter the programme to suit the weather, which had become too rough for the single sculls and the side-oared shells.

THE DOUBLE SCULL RACE.

It was at last decided to row the double scull race, set for to-morrow, and this was called. Two entries were made, Curtis and Yates in the Beauty, and Allcock and Corning in the Clumsy. At the start the Clumsy spurted ahead about 100 feet, but the Beauty soon overtook and passed her, and opened a gap between the two boats of about 150 feet. This distance was maintained throughout the race until nearing the home line, when the Beauty spurted a little and passed in 100 yards ahead of her competitor. Time, 19:55 and 20:30.

THE JUNIOR SIX-OARED RACE.

The third race was for junior six-oared shells. The Excelsior had been ruled out at the meeting of captains and boxswains in the morning, on account of some of the crew having rowed in the winning race of the previous year.

This left three entries. At the signal, all the boats got away well together, but the Enid sprang ahead a length or so, and passed the stake some three or four lengths ahead of the Hallock, which came second, the Tempie following the latter at about the same distance. These relative positions were maintained to the close. The Enid's time was 19:20¾; the Hallock's 20:18; and the Tempie's 21:20½.

About 5 o'clock the wind subsided, and before the boats were in position for the next race the water was in admirable condition. The fourth race was between the senior four-oars, and excited a strong interest, as this would give a fair indication of the relative merits of the different crews.

THE SENIOR FOUR-OARED RACE.

The boats started off handsomely, but the Wah-Wah Sum, in the Jerome, bent down to work in a manner that showed in a few seconds which was to be the winning boat. It was painfully evident to the friends of the other crews that the Saginawans had a training far more thorough and scientific than their competitors had subjected themselves to. Their stroke was about 36 to the minute, regular as the beat of a watch, strong, full and slow through the water, but with a quick return. This they kept up steadily through the race until about three-quarters of the way back, when they raised the strike to about thirty-eight or forty, and came in at a terrific speed, making the time in 18:31 2-5, which is claimed to be the fastest time ever made in America by a four-oared boat in a return race. The Abbott came in in 18:50¾; the Bullock in 19:02¾; the Waring in 19:05½. The Hurd broke an oar and made no record. The Waring

CARRIED A COXSWAIN,

which placed her at a disadvantage in the load she carried.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 people witnessed the race from the grand stand and from vessels lying in the river, and, though the long waits in the earlier part of the programme were trying, they were more than compensated for by the brilliant performance in the last race.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGO VS. ATLANTIC.

An assemblage numbering not more than 2,000 people witnessed the game of base ball yesterday between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, being the third of the championship series between these clubs, each of whom had won a game. The game started off with the Atlantics at the bat, and Pearce, the first striker, was given his base on wides. Errors by Meyerle and Force filled the bases, when a safe hit by Farrow brought in an unearned run. A double play by Meyerle and Peters closed the inning. The Whites never saw first base in their half of the first, though slow running by Force enabled Chapman in right field to head him off on what should have been a safe hit. What with strong batting, and bad errors by Force, Meyerle, Zettlein, Peters, and Treacy, the Atlantics scored seven unearned runs in the second inning, which saw some wretched fielding on the side of the Whites. Safe hits by Meyerle, Treacy, and Glenn earned a run,—the first in the game,—and from this point the fielding of the home nine improved greatly, being so perfect that the Atlantics were whitewashed in the next seven innings. In the third inning Meyerle made a fine double play by taking a hot liner from Dehlman's bat. There were no further tallies until the fourth inning, when the Whites tallied 4 runs, none earned, through errors of Farrow, Knowdell, and Ferguson, together with a two-base hit by Glenn, which brought in two men. In the fifth and sixth innings the fielding was sharp and perfect on both sides, and there were no tallies. In the seventh, Booth had life given him by an easy fly muffed by Cuthbert, but sharp work by Peters, Treacy, and Glenn prevented a tally. In the last half of the seventh Knowdell was disabled by a foul tip from Peters' bat, closing up one eye. He retired from the nine, and Farrow caught, Fleet playing second base. A base hit by Glenn and a two-baser by Zettlein gave the Whites an earned run in this inning, leaving the score 6 to 8. The Atlantic strikers in the eighth retired as fast as they came to the bat, while bad errors by Pearce gave the Whites two unearned runs and tied the game. The ninth inning must decide the issue. Fleet and Pearce were both fielded out at first by the aid of Force, the plays being remarkably brilliant, and Booth flew out to Hines. Beautiful hits by Cuthbert, Force, Malone, Meyerle, and Hines earned two runs for the Whites in their half of the ninth inning, and won them the game by a score of 10 to 8. Leaving out the second inning, in which the Atlantics were given seven unearned runs, and the game was a superb one on the part of the White Stockings, who deserve great credit for the steady, up-hill fight they made. The game of Saturday should call out a very large attendance. Below is

THE SCORE:

ATLANTIC.	R	B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	PO	A	E
Pearce, s. s.	2	1	1	3	2	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	2	0	0	1
Booth, l. f.	1	0	4	0	0	Force, 3 b.	2	2	2	4	2
Chapman, r. f.	1	1	0	2	0	Malone, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Farrow, 2 b.	1	3	3	1	2	Meyerle, 2 b.	3	1	5	4	4
Bond, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Hines, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	0	1	4	1	1	Treacy, r. f.	0	2	2	0	1
Dehlman, 1 b.	1	0	10	1	0	Glenn, 1 b.	1	3	8	0	1
Clack, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Peters, s. s.	0	0	3	2	2
Knowdell, c.	1	0	3	1	2	Zettlein, p.	0	2	0	1	1
Totals	8	8	27	9	7	Totals	10	14	27	11	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantic	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	2	—10

Runs earned—Chicago, 4; Atlantic, 0.
Bases on errors of opponents—Atlantic, 9; Chicago, 5.
Bases on wides—Atlantic, 1; Chicago, 0.
Double plays—Meyerle, 1; Meyerle and Peters, 1; Farrow and Dehlman, 1.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—H. H. McLean, of Philadelphia.

THE TRIGGER.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22.—On the second day of the tournament of the Cincinnati Shooting Club the weather was fine and the attendance large.

The first sweepstake match, 8 entries, 5 birds each, 3 prizes, $10 each, 35 birds killed out of a possible 40; Jones, Gilman, and Long winning the regular match; 10 single birds each for ten special prizes, presented by friends of the Club.

Thirty-five men entered for the shooting, and killed 289 of a possible 350 birds in ties of 10. Nine men killed 38 out of 45, and 26 yards rise; first tie of 5, at 31 yards rise. T. H. Gilman, of Detroit, killed 4, and took the first prize. L. Dubois, of Detroit, killed 2, and took the fourth prize. Second tie of 5, at 31 yards, Sherman and South each killed 4. Third tie of 5, Sherman and South each killed 3. Fourth tie, South killed 4, Sherman 3, taking second and third prizes. In the ties of 4 Langdon, and Dodsworth each killed 4, and Terrill 3, giving Terrill the seventh prize. In shooting off the tie of 4, Dodsworth took the fifth prize and Langdon sixth. In the ties of 3, Haskell took the eighth prize and Thornton ninth. In the ties of 9, Long took the tenth prize.

The double bird sweepstakes, 25 entries; T. J. South, first; M. C. Hall, of Toledo, second; L. S. Haskell, third; H. N. Sherman, fourth, and Thornton, fifth prize. Some of the best prizes are offered for to-morrow.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

ITEMS.

Decrees were entered enjoining the Collector from collecting the seven thirty-sixths of the tax by virtue of the "grab" law in the cases of the Union Foundry Works, Teutonia Life Insurance Company, Globe Insurance Company, Chicago Life Insurance Company, Chicago Plow Company, *Staats-Zeitung* Company, Babcock Company, American Insurance Company, CHICAGO TRIBUNE Company, Cornell Watch Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago *Evening Mail* Company, International Life Insurance Company, Safety Deposit Company, and Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company. These decrees were formally entered in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court about three weeks ago.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Sarah F. Daniels filed a bill against John H., Sarah F., and Francis L. Daniels, for the partition of 1,700 acres of land belonging to the estate of J. H. Daniels. F. B. Daniels began a suit against the same parties for partition of 1,705 acres in Will County, being the E. ½ of the N.W. ¼ of Sec. 19, 32, 9; also S.W. ¼ of Sec. 10; also E. ½ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 20; also N.W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, 32, 8; also E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, 32, 8; also S. ½ of Sec. 31, 32, 9; also N. E. ¼ of Sec. 1, 31, 8; also all of Sec. 30, 32, 9.

J. W. Jones, of Deering, Me., J. P. Baxter, W. G. Davis, and Frederick Fox, cestuis que trust, and W. H. Clifford, Trustee, filed bills against Allen, Keith & Co., S. P. Sladden, H. G. Robinson, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Durands & Co., J. B. Inderniden & Bro., C. E. Roe & Co., F. A. Wardner, and Amory Bigelow, all of Chicago, to restrain them from an infringement of Isaac Winslow's patents for improvements in preserving green corn.

The New Albany Insurance Company began a suit for $3,000 against Henry Crawford.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of C. A. Staples, a discharge was issued to J. D. Fanning and G. H. Warren.

In the case of N. S. McDowell et al. time was given the petitioning creditor until the 3d of August to comply with the amended bankrupt law.

W. M. Wills, the former Assignee of Leander Rockwell, having failed to file his account as required, an attachment for contempt was issued.

The case of W. C. Poleman was referred to the Register for final report.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John H. McMullan began a suit against Samuel J. Walker, claiming $20,000.

The Commercial Loan Company commenced a suit against the National Bank, and a number of other banks and individuals as garnishers to collect a judgment of $6,095, and another for $4,889.52 against Samuel J. Walker. T. H. Reed et al. also sued the same parties, also as garnishers, to recover the amount of a judgment against S. J. Walker for $1,048.75.

E. D. Taylor sued E. L. Jillett, and J. C. King for $3,000.

J. F. Bonfield began a suit for $3,000 against J. J. Storer.

James McLean brought suit for $10,000 against Caldwell Ladd and J. B. Talcott.

Matthew and William Armstrong sued Fred O. Kimball for $2,100.

J. A. Kendall began an action to recover $2,200 of J. M. Lyons.

Samuel Benedict commenced a suit for $2,100 against T. D. Snyder and J. L. Lee.

C. C. Swinbourne began a suit in debt against Marion Munger, laying damages at $3,000. H. T. Murray sued the same party for $4,000. J. G. Hall claims $15,000, and A. S. Piper wants $15,000.

The Bristol Milling and Manufacturing Company sued the Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company for $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

D. C. Judson filed a bill against M. S. Heber to foreclose a trust-deed for $3,700 on Lot 7 in subdivision of Sub-Lot 3 of the Assessor's division of Lot 1, Block 23, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the South fraction of Sec. 3, 39, 14.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company began a suit in debt against C. R. Field, G. S. King, B. W. Phillips, and C. H. Quinlan, laying damages at $10,000.

Bliss Krebs sued Frank Parmalee & Co. for $1,000.

Sophia Scheld sued Christopher Rust for $1,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Isabella Blair, the individual bond of Thomas A. Blair as executor was approved, and the Court ordered that letters testamentary be issued to Thomas A. Blair as co-executor with Alexander M. Ferrier.

The will of Fritz Schmitt was proven, and letters of administration, with the will annexed, were issued to Louise Schmitt and John Hoffman, under an approved bond of $10,000.

In the matter of the estate of Martin Hanson, leave was granted to withdraw the claim of Frederick W. Norwood, filed June 16, 1874.

In the estate of James Ainsworth, a minor, mortgage and securities from Peter D. Beelenburg and wife to William Lill, guardian, to secure loan of $1,000, was approved.

In the matter of the estate of Azariah B. Palmer, his will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Anna M. Palmer and F. G. Bradley. Renunciation of Vim A. Watkins, one of the executors named in the will, was filed. The executors' bond in $400,000 was approved. The deceased left, by will, dated March 20, 1873, and witnessed by William A. and Ginevra E. Fuller and Fordyce Bradley, his real estate and household furniture, books, watch and chain, paintings, and musical instruments, and all other personal ornaments and articles she might desire, to his wife, Anna M. Palmer. He further ordered that, after his funeral expenses and just debts were paid, the remainder of his personal estate should go to his wife and his son, Frank T. W. Palmer, in equal parts, share and share alike. He directed that the legacy to his son be paid to him as follows: During his minority he should receive from time to time such sums as were necessary for his maintenance and education. On his reaching the age of 21, $10,000, and one-third of the balance at the age of 25, one-third at the age of 30, and the remaining one-third at the age of 35. The property consisted of a farm of 122 acres in Kane County, an unascertained interest in the firm and property of Palmer, Fuller & Co., an undivided interest in a farm in the State of Kansas with William A. Fuller, a lumber dock in Chicago consisting of Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Morris & Johnson's Subdivision, a number of notes against various persons; a quantity of household goods, and an insurance policy on the life of the deceased for $1,000 in the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago. The estate was valued at $200,000.

On petition of John Dieden, County Agent, the Court ordered a warrant and venire to try the question of the alleged insanity of Mrs. Brown, returnable to-day at 10 o'clock a. m.

The guardian of Margaret Fitzgerald, a minor, was authorized to loan $2,300 for three years at 9 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on notes secured by mortgage on Block No. 111 in Cornell.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—364 to 367, 369 to 372, 374 to 378, 381, 384 to 396, 399, and 400.

JUDGES JAMESON AND BURNS—Assist Judge Gary.

JUDGES ROGERS AND FREE—Motions.

JUDGE BOOTH—No court till Saturday.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ernst Lehnexsechl vs. Louis Bede, $347.—Caspar Weinheimer vs. Peter P. Maerz, $457.

JUDGE GARY—Towle & Roper vs. Francis Agnew, $419.50.—N Delemont vs. Louis Henrivulle, $105.—E. M. Leonard vs. W. A. Russell, $216.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Schaefer vs. — Denkelberg, $49.84.—A. D. Titsworth vs. National Bank of Commerce, $488.25.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—H. D. Parmenter vs. John M. Stevens, $329.38.—A. C. Story vs. W. F. Wetherell, $44,436.92.—John Van vs. Fruitport Iron and Lumber Company, $523.26.—T. B. Hanna vs. Elgin Gas-Light Company and A. E. Swift, $1,002.04.—M. McDonald vs. John Price and J. C. Grant and Charles Hoff, $527.12.—B. S. Hull vs. C. R. Pierce, $1,112.25.

JUDGE TREE—W. M. Tilden vs. Sparrow M. Nickerson, $2,017.33.—Thomas McDermott vs. W. T. Shepard, $213.51.—H. Oppenheim et al. vs. J. J. Blair, $82.94.—C. B. Bronson vs. A. Klenke, $339.03.—J. McMahon et al. vs. Hiram Gillett, $100.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

An unknown boy was drowned in the lake at the foot of Twentieth street at 7 o'clock last evening. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue. Deceased had on gray pants, a linen jacket, and a straw hat.

Engine No. 7 was upset at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, while running to the fire yesterday morning. O. C. Johnson, the engineer, and John Welch, the driver, were slightly injured. The steamer was damaged considerably.

Benjamin Coburn was badly injured Tuesday evening by falling into a basement at the corner of Eighteenth and Butterfield streets. He was sitting on a railing, and, losing his balance, fell over backwards. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The signal from Box 392, at 11¼ o'clock last night, was occasioned by a slight fire under the sidewalk in front of the dry-house of Goss & Phillipps' planing-mill, on the corner of English and Fisk streets. Cause unknown.

An incendiary fire occurred at No. 1133 Michigan avenue, an unoccupied frame dwelling, yesterday afternoon at 1:20 o'clock. A boy reported to the police that he had seen a man fire the building. The damage amounted to $500. Insurance, unknown. Mrs. Fatzsinger, of Detroit, owns the premises.

HOW THE FIRE ALARM WAS TURNED IN YESTERDAY MORNING.

The confusion arising from the turning in of so many alarm boxes yesterday morning, for the State street fire, caused delay in giving the proper alarm on the bells. William Brown, the night operator on duty at the telegraph office at the time, is a vigilant and reliable gentleman, and was at his instruments when the first click gave warning that a fire had broken out. At 4:50 a. m., Boxes 10 and 14—the former at Dearborn and Washington streets, and the latter at State and Randolph—were turned in together, which caused delay, for when two signals are given at once from different boxes the source is not indicated at the office, and it was therefore impossible to give an alarm which would show the vicinity of the fire. Both boxes signaled yesterday at once are on the same circuit, and Mr. Brown was compelled to wait about half a minute before he received the alarm from Box 19, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. He then struck 19 on the bells. The delay in getting the engines to the fire until nearly half an hour after it had broken out was no fault of the telegraph and its operator. The fire had got well under way ere any alarm was signaled from the boxes.

All the operators at the Fire Alarm office are gentlemen of skill, and always on the alert to attend to the signals.

MILITARY REUNION.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—The reunion today was a magnificent and complete success The meeting at the Wigwam was attended by 2,000 or 3,000 people. Gov. Parker presided. The Hon. W. W. Phelps delivered the address. The Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, being called on, made a short but effective speech, which was enthusiastically received. In response to numerous calls, President Grant made a brief but felicitious speech, expressing pleasure at meeting for the first time the citizens of Paterson, many of whom he had met on the field. He added that he was no speech-maker; that he would not make a speech if he could, and could not if he would. This was received with great laughter, three cheers and tremendous applause. This evening a grand promenade concert was held at Washington Market Hall, at which President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Gov. Parker, and other notabilities were present.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 22.—Steamers Holland and Washington, from New York have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, steamers Abyssinia, from Liverpool; Brisia, from Hamburg; Victoria, from Glasgow; Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Breaking of Ground on the Michigan & Ohio Railway.

A Road 400 Miles Long, and to Cost $30,000,000.

Miscellaneous Railroad Items.

MICHIGAN & OHIO RAILWAY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 21, 1874.

The formal opening of the Michigan & Ohio Railway, by the breaking of ground, laying of first tie, addresses, etc., took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of interested citizens and others, who listened with eager attention to the remarks made by the several gentlemen who addressed them, which were received with great enthusiasm. Before going into any details of the inauguration ceremonials, it will be necessary to give a short

HISTORY

of the project in its incipient stages. Several of the gentlemen now connected with the enterprise seeing the necessity for the development of, and obtaining an outlet for, the vast resources of this particular section of the country,—with its immense beds of plaster, its coal and iron fields, and the unsurpassed pineries, with their almost endless supply, besides the fisheries and the fruit-region,—a company was formed in January, 1871, for the purpose of deciding upon the direction, etc., in regard to the line, establishing public sentiment in favor of the enterprise, and securing a sufficient amount of aid to insure its successful completion. Showing the immense advantages to be gained by the building of the road, only after the most convincing and steady arguments were they enabled to obtain the amount of subscription necessary for the surveying of the proposed road. Having successfully finished the surveying, and determining upon the line of the road, they have at length received sufficient aid in lands and money from the numerous towns through which the road will pass to insure the completion of the road; and to-day, after the numerous obstacles that have had to be overcome, the work on the new road was commenced, and the preliminary ceremonies of

THE INAUGURATION

took place.

After the gathering of the Directors and officers of the railroad, with the Mayor and other prominent citizens, Mr. James S. Gibbs, the President of the Road, being introduced by the Mayor to those present, stepped forward, and at 2 o'clock turned over the first shovelful of earth for the laying of the road, amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the workmen had finished laying the tie on the embankment thrown up the Rev. J. V. Hickmott, the Congregational minister here, implored the Divine blessing and aid in the successful carrying on and completion of the project.

Mayor J. A. Leggat said that the inauguration of this project was of vast importance, both to this city and the country through which the road would pass; its benefits, if it were carried to successful completion, were beyond the power of either his or their most sanguine imaginations.

Mr. James S. Gibbs, the President of the Company, standing upon the tie that had just been laid, thanked the citizens for the welcome support they had given, and congratulated them upon this new enterprise, which, when completed, would so greatly benefit them and their city in numerous ways. He would not speak of what the Company was doing, or of its anticipations, for fear of being thought boastful, but would say that whoever saw the completion of this line would see a road second in importance to none other on the Continent.

The Secretary of the Company, Dr. F. W. Bathrick, said that, when the vast resources of those sections of the country should be developed, this would prove one of the most important enterprises of the age.

Several other addresses were made by prominent citizens, among whom were Col. W. M. Ferry, ex-Mayor George E. Hubbard, Henry Griffin, E. P. Ferry, C. L. Storrs, and J. V. Harris, who welcomed the enterprise and tendered their assistance.

FROM A REPORT

submitted to the Board of Directors, it is found that the Michigan & Ohio Railroad, as now decided upon, will have its two terminal points at Grand Haven, Mich., and at Portsmouth, on the Ohio River,—the distance between them being 400 miles, the topography of the route of which shows an almost unbroken dead level,—the heights in the centre having a grade of 33 feet to the mile; the rest averaging from level to 2 feet per mile. Having no large rivers to span, no tunnels or deep cuttings, also no parallel roads (except in the northern section), and with an uncontested margin of 25 miles on each side, it is apparent that this road can be constructed at reasonable cost, and will have an ample basis of support and profit.

Those interested in the road claim that it passes entirely across and through a section of the richest and most profitable railway-business in the country. They report the franchises extremely liberal and valuable. The right of way and all necessary lands for the erection of the Company's buildings, storehouses, shops, etc., have been given and secured by indefeasible titles. The people along the line of the road are enthusiastically in favor of it, and, besides offering the right of way gratuitously, have offered such local aid as the Company may require.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY

runs in a northwesterly direction, by way of Columbus through Ohio, and thence to Grand Haven, crossing the State line in the northwesterly corner of Ohio. At Portsmouth it will make connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the proposed Pound Gap route, forming an unbroken connection to the harbors of Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and to all the South Atlantic harbors,—shortening the distance 300 miles from the present route by way of New York. It crosses thirty different railroads, and shortens the distance from Milwaukee, by way of the lake, 250 miles to the East Atlantic ports, also saving 250 miles by way of Chicago, where the great shipments of grain and other produce from Wisconsin would have to pass.

The cost of the road will amount, from present estimates, to $30,000,000. Sufficient money has been subscribed towards the completion of the first 200 miles, the work on which has been commenced by the contractors, Messrs. C. Howland, White & Co., under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, A. V. Powell. The Directors are very sanguine of the success of this road, owing to the populous country, with its rich products, through which it passes. The officers of the Company are: James S. Gibbs, President; F. W. Bathrick, Secretary; C. L. Storrs, Treasurer; Alvin Burt, Solicitor; A. V. Powell, Chief Engineer. R. F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLINOIS SUIT AGAINST THE NORTHWESTERN.

The Attorney-General of Illinois has stipulated with the Hon. B. C. Cook, General Solicitor of the C. & N. W. R. R., that the suit brought by the State against that Company, at Freeport, for violation of the Illinois Railroad law, shall be continued until the March term of the Stephenson County Circuit Court. The case was set for the September term, but as all the questions at issue are expected to be finally passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in October next, in the appeal case from Wisconsin, it was thought advisable to await that decision. The wisdom of this course must be evident. Were the Freeport case pressed to trial next September, the decision would not count for anything. An appeal would be certain to be taken. By awaiting the decision of the court of last resort, it is probable further litigation may be necessary. If adverse to the railways, they will submit to the law as defined, and endeavor to conform to the inevitable. Their reliance in this State is upon their claim that the Legislature has no right to interfere with their chartered rights. This question comes squarely before the court in the Wisconsin case, and its final determination is expected to settle the main legal points in dispute.

The Northwestern case at Freeport was the first suit instituted in Illinois, and was expected to be the one first brought before an Illinois jury; but it is now probable some of the six other suits brought for violation of the same law against the Alton, Wabash, Illinois Central, and Burlington Companies may take the precedence.

THE CANADIAN SOUTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—President Tracy, of the Chicago & Rock Island, said to-day that arrangements have been made for the completion of the Chicago & Canada Southern, independently of the Rock Island Railroad.

DIVIDEND PASSED.

The failure of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Railroad to declare a half-yearly dividend depressed the stock 2¼, and the whole list fell off.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Call for Troops to Preserve Order at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Governor of Mississippi has telegraphed that he has sent to the President by mail a statement of the condition of affairs at Vicksburg, which leads him to apprehend a disturbance of the peace, which, owing to the unorganized state of the militia, he would be unable to suppress. The Mayor and Postmaster of Vicksburg have, on the other hand, telegraphed to the President, protesting against the sending of troops to that city, as such an act would have the effect of increasing the excitement, as there are no indications of an outbreak. Yesterday the Secretary of War ordered two companies of troops from Jackson to Vicksburg, as their presence might have the effect of preventing acts of violence, should such be contemplated or be likely to occur in the absence of a restraining power. The action of the Secretary of War meets with the approval of the President. Nothing more will be done in the premises.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The Secretary of War, in view of the protest of the Mayor of Vicksburg and Postmaster at that city against sending troops there, has countermanded the order directing troops to proceed to that place until full particulars of the whole trouble be received from the Acting-Governor.

THE COTTON CROP.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 22.—The Cotton Exchange this evening sent a report to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange containing fifty-one answers from twenty-five counties, from which it appears that the weather has generally been reported more favorable to the crop than during the same period last year. The lands planted have been abandoned, but most of the early planting has been replanted, therefore nearly the whole is of late planting. The stand is equal to that of last year, but not well-formed and bolled. Labor is efficient, condition good, and the plants growing rapidly. The weed is not as large, and there is less fruit than last year at this time. Sixty to 70 per cent less of fertilizers have been used than last year.

MARRIAGES.

WALTON—BUSH—At Hinsdale, Ill., at the residence of the bride's parents, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Gordon, of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. George Kline, Hinsdale, Richard F. Walton, Esq., of Girard, Pa., and Miss Helen A. Bush, daughter of Dr. Bush, dentist, Chicago.

WARD—PEIRCE—On July 21, by the Rev. J. W. T. Booth, in the First Baptist Church, Lafayette, Ind., F. W. Ward, of this city, and Lizzie F., only daughter of M. L. Peirce, Esq., of Lafayette.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Roy Tansill, only son of Fannie Barnes and Spafford J. Smith, aged 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 1183 State-st., Friday 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

☞ Waukesha, Wis., and Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

ROHN—In Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 20, Mrs. John G. Rohn, only sister of Mrs. J. D. S. Harvey, of this city.

KEARNEY—At his residence, No. 136 West Adams-st., July 22, Edmund J. Kearney, aged 60 years and 9 months.

Funeral Friday at 9 a. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MEDICAL.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

At Our Auction Sale OF Open and Top End Spring and Side Bar Buggies, On Saturday, July 25, at 11 a. m., WE SHALL OFFER One English Tandem Dog Cart, Of the very best London make, that has been used but a very few times, and a MAGNIFICENT SET SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS, for same, both in perfect order. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION, On Saturday, July 25, at 9 o'clock, 8 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY. AT 10 O'CLOCK, Household Furniture. We shall offer the largest and the best selected stock that has been offered this season. Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every description, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Secretary, Book Cases, Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables and Bureaus, Sideboards, Rockers, Lounges, Meat Safes, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Mattresses, Chairs, Sewing-Machines, Mirrors, Carpets, Pianos, a large line of Table-Cutlery. Lot of Window and Door-Frames (new), Counters, Upright Show-Cases. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Bankrupt Sale AT AUCTION, OF TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, MACHINERY, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC. Thursday Morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, at Warehouse, 228 E. Kinzie-st., near State. We will sell by order of BRADFORD HANCOCK, Esq., Assignee, the entire stock of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Grocers' Sundries, Machinery, Wagons, Horses, etc., belonging to the bankrupt estate of the "Enterprise Mills," Date & Stone, proprietors. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Our Next Regular Friday's Sale, Friday Morning, July 24, at 9½ o'clock. We will display an immense stock of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, The largest stock in the city, AT AUCTION. New and Second-hand Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Office Desks, etc., etc. New and Second-hand Carpets. REFRIGERATORS, which must be closed out. And our usual stock of Platedware, Crockeryware, and General Merchandise. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS. TO-DAY, JULY 23, 10 & 2 O'CLK, AT OUR LARGE SALESROOMS, 204 & 206 E. MADISON-ST, WE SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, 450 CHOICE CHROMOS & STEEL ENGRAVINGS These fine works of art were saved from the fire, and only a few slightly damaged. Dealers and parties wishing to ornament their homes will find this a rare opportunity to buy. HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., 196 and 197 Randolph-st. Regular Thursday Sale, At Auction, July 23, at 9½ o'clock a. m. A large line of new and good second-hand Housekeeping Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., (ESTABLISHED 1856), AUCTIONEERS, No. 108 EAST MADISON-ST. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Dress Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Jewelry, &c., THURSDAY, July 23, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 27.

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REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE PLYMOUTH CH... Cor. of Indiana-av. and Twenty-... 1,200,000 AC... Missouri La... FOR SALE.

BASE BALL. BASE BA... ATLANTICS VS. WHITE STOCKI... SATURDAY, JULY ... AT 3:40 P. M. BASE BA... Great Charity ... FOR THE BENEFIT O... HOME FOR THE FRIEN... White Stockings vs. Fr... Friday, July 24, at 3:30 p...

TO RENT. For Re... The building now occu... Stettauer Bros. & C... 246 & 248 Madis... Possession given at once on the premises. LUMBER OR COAL... TO RENT. ARTISTIC TAILORI... 10 PER C... DISCOU... ELY & CO., Importing... CALIFORNIA PEA... NOTIC... C. E. WEB... CALIFORNIA BARTLETT...